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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

Votes For 18 Year Olds

THERE may be good reason for lowering the voting age to eighteen, but the way that the principle is so forcefully being pressed in Canada at the moment arouses our grave concern. There is a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the lowered age and it is based almost exclusively on arguments which are emotional, and on discussion which has very little relation to the considerations involved.

Advocates of the reduced age have made their main case on the ground that if a man is old enough to fight he is old enough to vote. So far as those who have fought are concerned this can be made to follow. And it has been followed. But the biggest reason in justification of it is that the fact of a man's accepting his duty and bearing arms for his country breeds in him a maturity and sense of responsibility beyond his years. Because he is therefore entitled to a vote has no bearing, however, on the situation of others in his age group who have not had the benefit of his broadening experience.

A second argument of the advocates, and one which is surprisingly popular, is that if we wish an enlightened electorate, voting is the best possible training for voting. Our only comment on this is that sawing wood is also probably the best possible training for sawing wood but when practised too young it is often very hard on the furniture.

The voting age has a natural influence on the responsibility of government. In countries, such as Russia, where the state has a large measure of control and the vote has relative unimportance the implications of a low age may be minor. But in Canada where one of our great public needs, and one that is endorsed by all parties, is to increase public responsibility, any move that might detract from that responsibility requires most serious and complete consideration.

The question of lowering the voting age, at present, hasn't received that consideration. This paper is not unequivocally opposed to a lowering of the age. It may be that our youth has so grown in sense of responsibility and general maturity that it would be to the country's benefit to give it the vote earlier in life. However, nothing that has been advanced so far convinces us of this, and until we see the question considered in the light of the preparedness of youth of eighteen to vote responsibly, and of the wisdom, with the country's welfare in mind, of giving it the vote at that age we cannot favor it.

Fighting for every mile they gained during the push which cracked the Siegfried Line and broke up the German front west of the Rhine, British and Canadian troops have had little rest and only hasty meals, prepared like this one in a battered German farmhouse, amid the debris and shambles of battle.

Unity on Frisco?

IT IS WITH some curiosity that we look forward to the opening of Parliament next week. The curiosity is mainly concerned with what action, if any, the opposition will take on the San Francisco Conference. There has been a surprising silence in the Progressive Conservative press on the Conference. At the time of writing, several days after Mr. King announced that he would be inviting opposition members of Parliament, but only members of Parliament, Conservative papers have found little to be excited about, including the snub to Mr. Bracken.

This we take, rather optimistically perhaps, to be a good sign. It would seem to augur unanimous support for Mr. King before the Conference. This, of course, is to be most desired. There can be very little real disagreement, and there has been practically none, on Canada's place in world security, and it would be most unfortunate if the imminence of an election or other political considerations brought on false issues—though we frankly admit that we cannot see what these issues would be. It is reassuring therefore to look forward to a calm debate on our participation in the Conference which will give the Canadian delegation the strong backing of Parliament.

The most logical source of trouble is the Quebec delegation in the House. Its stand, we presume, may be difficult. But unanimity of the other parties will do much to counteract it. Again, the question of Mr. Bracken is debatable and may be expected to arouse certain animosity. But, after all, as Mr. King intimated, the Progressive Conservative Leader, by his own choosing, actually hasn't a seat to sit on. It does, once again, make his position hard to defend.

The Fortunes of War

WE HAVE often had occasion, during this long and arduous conflict, to be reminded that war, like politics, brings many painful surprises to upset calculated plans. Last week the fortunes of war brought us a pleasant surprise for a change. By an amazing bit of luck, brilliantly exploited, we secured a bridge intact over the Rhine and quickly converted it into a powerful bridgehead beyond the stream.

This at once altered the military situation along the entire Rhine front, and according to an American headquarters spokesman, definitely shortened the war by weeks. The risks unhesitatingly assumed by a bare company of American soldiers have saved the lives of thousands of their fellows, and promise a shorter term to the ordeal of an entire continent, indeed, of half the world.

For the Germans, the moral blow must be as heavy as the military. For they had counted much on this fabled barrier, which had not been crossed by an enemy for a century and a quarter. The days to come will show the effect of this shock in deepening the growing hopelessness which, from all reports, is spreading through the Reich.

Pettiness in Pensions

MOST emphatically we would again add our voice to the various papers across Canada which have been protesting the spirit prevailing in the administration of veterans' pensions. The pensions situation is one of the most sorry hangovers from the last war. Repetition of the attitude which prevailed then is something to be avoided at whatever effort. Yet there is very good reason to believe that it is still with us.

Various cases have come to our attention, and others have been reported in the press, of veterans falling foul of "bureaucracy", of pettiness and of intolerance. They may be isolated cases. We suspect they are not. In any event it is most serious that there should be many cases of wounded or invalided veterans who honestly believe that they have not had fair treatment, and there is no doubt there are a number of such.

The obligation involved in veterans' pensions cannot be expressed too strongly, and it could not be expressed too forcibly by the Government to those whom it deputizes to administer them. The administration of pensions involves public monies. But it also involves a public trust . . . a responsibility of society. It is not heartening to think that those concerned in the execution of this responsibility need education in what it involves.

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Manufacturing Criminals

WHILE the prison population of Canada increases annually at a shocking rate and costs the country millions nothing is being done about it. That is the theme of a small book by R. Gordon Burgoyne, a penologist of note who has served as Chaplain of Bordeaux Jail for twenty-five years and is President of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association of Montreal.

Young first offenders are being steadily corrupted by contact with hardened criminals. For lack of Probation Officers in some of the Courts

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Miss Marjorie McKenzie —*Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Safekeeper of the Secrets And Conscience of External Affairs

By COROLYN COX

HER official title is Principal Clerk, but, according to her superiors, Marjorie McKenzie is Keeper of the Secrets and the Conscience of the Department of External Affairs. Ever since Oscar D. Skelton took over the reins of authority there, this rather frail-looking, untidy woman has been seen about the outer office of the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. By the casual caller, by countless foreign diplomats whom she has ushered in and out of the office of her chief, if noticed at all she has been put down as a self-effacing "watchdog." Within our diplomatic family, however, there is no one who doesn't know about Marjorie McKenzie, and newly appointed Third Secretaries quickly, and for very good reason, stand in awe of her. She's scared of them too, she admits; but she tries not to let them find it out.

Marjorie McKenzie was born in North Bay in 1895—and she doesn't ask the biographer to quibble about her age! Her father started life on a farm north of Toronto, then taught school, opened a store in pioneer North Bay, added an undertaking establishment, was Mayor for four years and eventually settled down as Collector of Customs. Marjorie went through the local schools, where like many other North Bay students she soon came under the formative influence of Mrs. Annie Norris, who took special pains to give her a flying start. After high school she took a year in normal school in order to get right on the job as a teacher.

In 1915 Miss McKenzie began her four years' teaching career, in which she considers that she was one of the world's most complete flops. She thinks it an open question whether she or her pupils suffered the most, though she made some staunch and much-needed friends during this experience. She taught successively at Nipissing Junction, Copper Cliff, and Sturgeon Falls, Ontario. By 1917 she was unconsciously preparing for her exit from the field by taking an extra-mural college course at Queen's. She went into residence in 1919-20 to complete her B.A. and closed the school-teaching chapter. Be it here noted, however, that her pedagogical talent may have been greater than her classroom performance indicated, for in Kingston she tutored one Harry Crerar in German for an Imperial Staff College exam., and though Miss McKenzie insists he was gypped on the $50 he paid her, he did pass the exam. and got the bonus on it which helped him land in Staff College. Who knows it didn't play a part in his winding up Commander of the Canadian Army Overseas today!

An extra-mural student, arriving to share only the senior year with the class with which she graduates, doesn't receive much benefit from undergraduate activities. Miss McKenzie's brief period in residence did little to dissolve the mist of diffidence that still envelops her. After securing her B.A., living with her mother in a little flat in Kingston, she did some writing for the Kingston *Whig*, got a job as clerk, typist and proof-reader in the Jackson Press, began extra-mural studies for an M.A. degree.

Secretary to a Dean

In 1923 Prof. John Macgillivray, head of the Department of Germanics at Queen's, under whom she had done promising work, encouraged her to apply for a new position. The Dean of Arts had lost his secretary down the matrimonial path, was seeking aspirants for her abandoned post. Marjorie McKenzie went for her first talk with Dr. O. D. Skelton, whose ability to discern the latent capacities of young persons has served the country so well. To Miss McKenzie's surprise there was no waiting about for an answer. At the end of their interview he let her know that the job was hers. She remained his secretary from that day until 1941, when he died.

It was in 1924 that "O.D." came to the Department of External Affairs to fill the vacancy left by the departure of Loring Christie. Marjorie McKenzie came along with him. Dr. Skelton was named Under-Secretary the following year. In 1926, with the Imperial Conference in London, Miss McKenzie began a series of treks overseas. In 1929 came the Conference on Dominion Legislation, from which the Statute of Westminster originated. Then Marjorie stayed home until 1937, when she was among those present for the Coronation and the ensuing Imperial Conference.

On the last two occasions she acted as delegation secretary. This meant being on hand in the hotel-room headquarters of the Canadian delegation, and sharing in the usual secretarial chores of receiving visitors, answering phone calls, distributing typing jobs, writing letters, receiving, distributing and filing conference papers.

One week-end in Paris and side trips to Scotland, Oxford, and Stratford-on-Avon were the only personal jaunts she allowed herself in the course of those three conferences. She was, it may be added, a member of the delegation staff at the Quebec Conference in 1943.

Very Secret!

Back in Ottawa she kept the Under-Secretary's personal files and for a time prepared a periodical review of current events in the international field. She says in addition she has just done what she can, drafting replies to the easier letters so that the Under-Secretary finds them ready for consideration when he tackles his mail. You'll never drag out of Marjorie McKenzie what is her real role in the Department. But it can be told, and no one more gladly or ably expresses it than her present chief, Norman Robertson, who succeeded Dr. Skelton as Under-Secretary.

Miss McKenzie, it seems, is a private one-man division, not only handling the most secret papers, but keeping a close critical eye on official correspondence of the Department, whether the question be one of doctrine or punctuation. She spends a good deal of time on the work of revision and review, and isn't above picking holes in anybody's material. On the typewriter she can be more eloquent than diplomatic. Newcomers to the Department learn to accept her comments with tolerance and understanding.

Back in 1930, as a tour de force she wrote the departmental examination for Third Secretaries, just to see what she could do, though knowing no woman was eligible for appointment, and equally certain she herself could never either manage or endure the social requirements of a diplomat. She wrote a brilliant paper.

Evening and week-end work is an old story to her, as to so many civil servants: they describe her as haunting the East Block. She has written poetry, some of which, ironical in tone, has appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT and other Canadian periodicals. To the few fortunate individuals who succeed in breaking through what passes for her shyness but could be better described as the smoke-screen that protects her private personality, she proves an appreciative and, upon occasion, a thoughtful friend.

Rated "indispensable" by her superiors, Majorie McKenzie, were she a man, would undoubtedly rank higher than "Principal Clerk"—which is today considered pretty nice grading, for a woman.

• •

GROW OLD ALONG WITH ME

YOU cannot hold the years at bay
Inch by inch they edge their way
You cannot make the years retreat;
And since they march on unwavering feet,

Relentlessly, in steady file,
Beckon them forward with a smile,
Greet them serenely, welcome them in—
Only the gallant losers win!

MAY RICHSTONE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Sensitivity of the C.C.F. Leaders Seems a Lively Phenomenon

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

IN YOUR issue of Feb. 3, 1945, Mr. David Lewis, C.C.F. National Secretary, wishes your readers to know Mr. Nestor's background, (other than that of being a journalist and economist,) in order that they may better judge the extent to which "they may rely on his objectivity and disinterestedness" in his criticism of "Make This Your Canada."

Mr. Lewis evidently regards any criticism of New Zealand as a socialist utopia as heretical, especially if it is made by the "opposition". Both Mr. Lewis, and his president, Professor Frank Scott, are as sensitive to criticism as Pravda or Isvetzia. Their unctuousness toward their own doctrine of infallibility is on a par with their ignorance of all administration.

Does Mr. Lewis pretend that his own background is free of prejudice? Is he not a pupil of Professor Laski, whose determination that parliamentary democracy must not be allowed to form an obstacle to the realization of socialism is plainly expressed in his book "Democracy in Crisis". Did not Mr. Lewis during the last C.C.F. convention, declare that the "platform" was designed to win the next election, and not to consider costs?

It seems to me that the whole policy of the C.C.F., as laid down at that convention was a net of promises to catch votes. The aim of the party seems to be to get control and then alter the constitution so as not to lose control, in other words to establish a totalitarian state. The "Canada" designed by Messrs. Lewis and Scott is a one party exhibition, pictures by Scott but framed by Lewis.

West Vancouver, B.C. L. WATERLOW.

Of Unequal Pay

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. GULSTON'S attack on the "equal pay for equal work" principle (your issue of Feb. 17) should have been circulated privately among civil service workers, male school teachers in large cities, and unusually wealthy employers. To other groups of readers his proposals must have seemed a queer mixture of wishful thinking and class discrimination, to say nothing at all about a sex discrimination which is reminiscent of feudal times.

The wishful thinking is apparent in his assumption that individual employers, small or large, under our present "free enterprise system" (Mr. Gulston's phrase) will hire a married man with six children in preference to a bachelor or a childless benedict, when he knows that to the former must be paid the basic wage plus substantial bonuses for a wife and each child.

The class discrimination is a consequence of Mr. Gulston's reasoning, not a deliberate addition to his idealistic scheme, because only in professions where men are scarce and in great demand, like school teaching, and only then where the employer is wealthy, as in the case of school boards like Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal, could this system of his possibly work. For the great majority of individual employers the financial burden would be intolerable.

Few readers will find fault with Mr. Gulston's desire to improve the position of the wageless housewife and to encourage families larger than the Canadian average outside Quebec, but even the sympathetic reader is disturbed by the somersaults of his argument. We agree with his opinion that "a sufficient measure of socialism" will be necessary if "the actual cost of each child is borne by the state", but the conclusion of the article, in citing the *evils* of the "equal pay" principle, says that it can function perfectly only in the socialist state. Do you want socialism or do you not, Mr. Gulston?

A still more perplexing point of view is revealed when Mr. Gulston censures such groups as labor unions for their opposition to his opinions, and then proceeds to argue that their support of the "equal pay" principle is "because it is in the interests of private enterprise to divert the earnings created by employees to profits and dividends rather than to an equitable rise in the standard of living of their families."

May I add that I am in complete sympathy with Mr. Gulston's objectives, but that I feel his case would have been stronger and certainly his argument more consistent, if he had pleaded for substantial increases both in income tax reductions per child and in family allowances for each child, rather than for salary bonuses paid by the individual employer. Could it be that on this point, as well as in his complete disregard of the rights of spinsters with dependents, Mr. Gulston is experiencing a nostalgic longing for a return to the middle ages, when male superiority and the paternalism of employers set the pattern of social life?

Macdonald College, Que. J. M. PATON

A Room or a Lean-to?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM in close agreement with Mr. Gary DeMore when he says he is "somewhat ashamed of being a Canadian." I am more than "somewhat" ashamed.

It was not so much the conscription issue, for after all we brought that on ourselves when we practically made the present government swear on a stack of Bibles that there should never be any such thing. After which we turn around and howl. It is therefore little wonder that we have made a spectacle of ourselves before the whole world, and we have only ourselves to thank.

When I came to this country, over twenty years ago, I had the apparently naïve idea that I was coming to another large and beautiful room of the same house, but I began to be slightly disillusioned even then.

Winnipeg, Man. M. L. HOLDEN

Why, Of Course!

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHEN you are eulogizing my old friend and leader Sir Ian Hamilton (March 3) it might be well to ask whether it is fair to deny him his nationality. You call him English, his army English, and his country England. Of course a man named Ian Hamilton *might* be English, and many an ambitious stranger has gate-crashed into a Highland regiment. Actually Sir Ian is Scottish; his regiment was the Gordons; and his homeland is Great Britain.

Swift Current, Sask. G. C. THOMSON

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

of Canada miscarriages of justice appear too frequently. Canada has no Borstal schools for young lads who have made one mistake and have come into the hands of the police. For indigent accused public defence counsel are not available.

In the Federal prisons no attempt is being made to inform, enlighten or stimulate the inmates. When they are released they are, too often, unfit for personal responsibility and soon become "repeaters."

To the argument that nothing can be done until the war is over the author replies, "The cold, bare fact is that an average of 70,000 enter our places of detention each year. Let's stop making 'repeaters.' What stops the prisons from doing a better job?"

This pamphlet of fifty pages is an indictment. It deserves the widest circulation and the most careful reading by all public spirited Canadians. It is available at 50 cents from the Montreal *Gazette* press.

Old Problems Remain

IF ONE scans the average daily newspaper carefully, page by page, as many laid low by the ills of this hard winter have had compulsory leisure to do, one discovers that vast numbers of people are interested in problems which will certainly not be dealt with at the San Francisco Conference. They were not heard of at Yalta; nor are they likely to be brought up at the peace table later on.

Never before did newspapers carry so many syndicate features of an advisory character, from which millions of readers obtain counsel on the most intimate affairs of life. There must be a tremendous reader-interest in these features; otherwise a newspaper would not spend good money on them in a time when paper is scarce and reams of war news have to be discarded for lack of space.

Intellectuals willing to learn how the other half lives could do worse than peruse the questions and answers so recorded. They would discover that there are many young women interested not so much in the partition of Germany, as in whether it is right to accept presents from a married man; others who have found themselves in love with a stay-at-home while hubby is overseas and wish to know what to do about it. For years a lady named Emily Post has been writing a daily department providing first aid to social climbers. Apparently, despite the war, there are today more social climbers eager for advice on how to behave like ladies and gentlemen than ever.

Time and again Mrs. Post has had to explain if a man should say "Excuse my glove". Apparently she favors the practice unless a man is wearing white kid evening gloves. The questions of when and how a man should offer a lady his arm; and whether or not the lady should accept it, are just as much alive today as in 1939.

In these days when the triumph of democracy is at last impending, it is rather depressing to read a question addressed to Mrs. Post on the proper way to make out a family tree for one's children and grandchildren. The question arose from the fact that the questioner's grandfather had married twice. It was necessary to name the first wife, because she had left descendants; but what about the second? She had been "very nice", but was she entitled to the honor of being placed on the record as a member of the family? We are glad that the warm heart of Mrs. Post decided in favor of the deceased step-grandmother.

The people who write the questions and the millions who eagerly read the answers know, of course, that there is a war on, but humanity changes not and the same old problems will continue to torment the human mind, however the map of the world may be changed.

Tribute to Dr. Cody

DURING a long and very useful life Dr. H. J. Cody has taken part in countless ceremonies; but none could have touched him more than that of March 8 when the entire undergraduate body of the University of Toronto assembled in Convocation Hall to pay tribute to him in anticipation of his coming retirement from the office of President. He has held that office for thirteen years,—and the most difficult years since the University's foundation.

Let it be remembered that Dr. Cody accepted this office at the peak of the depression when the conduct of all universities, lacking vast endowments and dependent on public support, involved very grave problems. Aided by the powerful influence of the late Hon. Duncan McArthur, Dr. Cody put up a battle for the University and its staff. Details probably are not on the records, but it was nevertheless a very determined one and in the main successful. The depression ended; another long drawn-out world conflict began, involving a host of new problems. In this, as in the first World War, the part the University has played has been magnificent. Past and present it has been fortunate in the possession of great natural leaders of youth like Sir Robert Falconer and Dr. Cody.

When in 1932, the latter, after an amazingly brilliant and fruitful career in the Anglican ministry was appointed President, doubtless some among the faculty wondered if he could really fit into duties of a different order. They forgot that Dr. Cody had been connected with the University since earliest manhood; that he had begun his adult life as a lecturer in classics, in his alma mater; and while serving in that capacity he had become a student of divinity. Through the years his connection with the Board of Wycliffe College had kept him closely in touch with University problems, and in the Hearst administration he had served the institution he loved as Minister of Education.

As it turned out the qualities which from the days when he was a curate, enabled him to hold congregations of increasing size under a spell of mutual loyalty and friendship proved the qualities most effective in dealing with a large and diverse student body. Few university heads have been more fitted by temperament to exercise the "personal touch" extending from the shyest freshman to the most experienced teacher; the touch that gives the breath of life to academic institutions.

We can well believe that Dr. Cody was sincere when he intimated that he would gladly take a caretaker's job just to be around the campus a while longer. Fortunately he will be privileged to end his days in the institution where his life work began. He will shortly exchange the navy blue and pink of the President's robes, for the gorgeous black and gold of the Chancellor. It is to be hoped that for many springs to come fresh flights of graduates will be kneeling before him to receive their degrees.

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Municipal Affairs

THE ROOTS of democracy are in municipal government. The field is small, the representatives are known to the electorate and feel their responsibility, and community pride is high. Besides, service in a municipal council is an excellent training for the wider, but not more important, fields of provincial or federal affairs.

A happy experiment has recently been made in Nova Scotia; that is to say, the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs has called into joint council the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University and the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities so that general municipal knowledge may be co-ordinated and made available to the public.

The first monthly bulletin of the joint body, known as the Nova Scotia Municipal Bureau, has been published under the name of "Municipal Affairs" and the editorship of Professor L. Richter, and carries articles on assessment, town planning and fire fighting, together with news items on debenture sales and other subjects of general municipal interest.

Wedding Anniversary

By FREDERICK B. WATT

WHEN I woke that morning the sun reached in the window
With golden arms and held me. There I lay
A willing prisoner, pressing against those arms
Yet careful that their hold should not be broken.
I knew a childlike exultation as I thought,
"This time tomorrow it will be the same,
Except that the sunlight will be gentler, warmer,
And need not go when evening has fallen—
Need not go again, ever."

That is the way it has been for eighteen years—
Eighteen years today.
Oh yes, there were some times
When there was no sunlight on the pillow;
Days that a sternly mathematical mind would reckon
Amounted to months or years—
But somewhere along the way they had been lost,
Lost completely.
They never really belonged to my life
Or I would be able to remember them clearly,
For I am sure God wants people to remember
Every moment that mattered.
All I can honestly say
Is that there were times when I opened my eyes
And it was dark. It was not morning;
Because when morning has come you have always been there,
Ever since that day in April.
You have been there—gentle, golden—unchanging
Except for the deepening loveliness that Time bestows
On those who know her graciousness.

There are people who fear to love someone too much,
But not I—not I looking back
On that April morning eighteen years ago;
Not I, looking ahead as far as I can see—
And farther, and farther.
For morning always comes and with it the promise:
"This time tomorrow it will be the same
Except that the sunlight will be gentler, warmer,
And need not go when evening has fallen—
Need not go again, ever.

The Passing Show

GOEBBELS declares that he would rather die than live in a defeated Germany. There can be no doubt that, in due course, his wishes will receive the enthusiastic consideration of the Allies.

•

"Because one less clothing coupon is required, men are buying women's panties for themselves instead of shorts."—London *Daily Mail.*

Perhaps this is what our British cousin is referring to when he writes that he is "in the pink".

•

"Premier Mackenzie King continues to fiddle around in a jam of his own making."—John Bracken.

What of it? He has the right of a free citizen to stick to his own preserves.

•

"It is to be hoped that in the next General Election Campaign, would-be politicians will refrain from kissing babies".—Letter in a daily newspaper.

Unless, of course, the young things have reached the age of consent.

•

Hitler says that he "will be happy to bear everything others have to bear as far as possible for a human being." He seems to be getting quite modest about his pedigree.

•

"One thing is certain, each month and each day brings us nearer to the end of the war."—Premier King.

Although coming from such a high source, it might be well to accept this view with due caution.

•

"Unconvertible Tycoon"

"The brave, new world, which the men of wit
Declare to be on the way,
Doesn't interest me a little bit,
For I want to work and play,
To gyp my neighbor in manner deft,
To lie and to loaf and 'blow'
As I did in the brave old world we left
A few short years ago."

J. E. M.

•

It is said that the Tokyo government is about to be changed. The Japs see need for some face lifting.

•

The Brantford *Expositor* recently expressed bitter comment because Canadian servicemen from overseas, on arrival in Toronto on a hospital train, were handed income tax forms. But how else can a beneficent Government make the boys really feel at home?

•

"We should have only sympathy with people in French Canada and let sufficient time elapse for education to have its effect."—Mitchell Hepburn.

From which we gather that ignorance isn't the bliss it's cracked up to be.

•

The American Society of Composers has announced that the playing of modern music by major symphony orchestras will be allowed only by licence. We didn't know it could be played in any other way.

•

Good Noose

Hitler is getting to the end of his rope."—Radio Commentator.

•

According to the comments of an Ottawa statistician war increases the marriage rate phenomenally. However, it still gives 'em both enough time to say "I will".

•

Mr. King says that Mr. Bracken, not having entered Parliament, won't be invited to San Francisco. Mr. Bracken, it appears, not having a seat is therefore being kicked in it.

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DeGaulle is said to be losing popularity in France. There's a feeling that the General's pride is too close to prejudice.

•

Liquor sales have been the strongest feature of provincial budgets. The provinces have been making hay with watered (hic) corn.

•

Parliament meets next week. The opposition will give Mr. King the money to carry on and do their best to see that he doesn't have the chance to spend it.

•

Spring is here again. Beautiful as ever, and the best time to order next winter's coal.

•

A C.C.F. member in Nova Scotia says that Premier MacMillan lacks what a Grade VI pupil should know when he fails to distinguish between socialism and communism. Grade VI undoubtedly is now slated for renovation.

From This Box at the "Met", John Public Now . . .

Famous "Diamond Horseshoe" of the Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y. Broadcasting booth (not shown in photo) is located squarely in centre of first tier of boxes.

By Margaret K. Zieman

IN the opera houses of Europe royalty formerly had reserved for its use a private box in the centre of the first balcony. In New York's Metropolitan Opera House, squarely in the centre of the first grand tier of boxes, is a twenty-foot space occupied by the radio control room through which 10 to 16 million people hear the opera matinee broadcast each Saturday afternoon over the Blue Network throughout the United States and Canada and by short-wave to many nations overseas. From the broadcasting booth (really two boxes in the grand tier) John Public, who rarely if ever was able to attend the Metropolitan, now hears his favorite opera stars each week, and through the voice of Milton J. Cross, veteran announcer-commentator of these broadcasts, visualizes the action on the stage and forms a picture of the gorgeous costumes and scenery.

"How do they do it?" is a question frequently asked in person and by letters to the Blue Network. Both Cross and William Marshall, the network's production director in actual charge, can be seen any Saturday afternoon at the "Met" with crowds about them. Page boys stand outside the two boxes reserved for these men, lest some of the questioners unwittingly intrude at an inopportune moment. Their favorable position in the exact centre of the house, enables both Cross and Marshall to see everything occurring about them. Each is separated from the other with a glass partition between and a signal system, known to both men, permits each to keep in touch with the other.

ON Friday afternoons, Marshall visits the opera house, checking wires and microphones, amplifiers and tubes, his master control and the lead-in wires to it. For there are actually three studios functioning at each broadcast and each must do its job lest there be an interruption and a "gap" which will make listeners wonder what has happened.

In the control booth, loudspeaker monitoring permits the duplication of home listening conditions, and makes possible the fine adjustments needed to balance the volume of pickups which take place over an intricate network of microphones, located in the auditorium, on the stage, in the footlights, high above the proscenium arch and in the orchestra. Microphones carrying the music from the stage can be mixed separately and then combined with another mixing panel carrying the microphones in the orchestra, so that a flexible combination of the whole is obtained and emphasis can be put on any part of the dramatic action or musical theme. Since the booth is acoustically isolated, none of this interferes with the audience in the house.

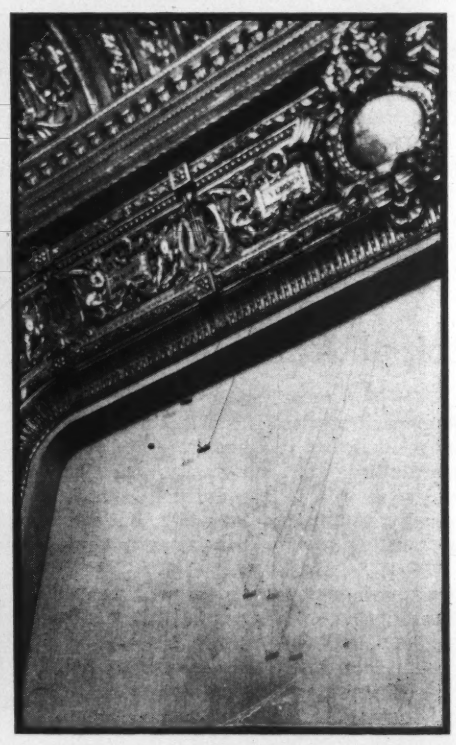
Marshall has assistants back-stage, in direct touch with the stage director, electrician, prompter and conductor. Each opera has been carefully checked and timed, each scene and each act, and the time-sheet drawn up for the broadcast must be followed meticulously in the control booth, where Marshall and an engineer preside at the master control. Marshall watches the clock and at the moment the broadcast is to begin, signals to Cross and the latter starts his well-known greeting: "The Texas Company greets you from the Metropolitan Opera House." As he concludes, there is a change-over, the microphones in the orchestra pit become alive, the stage microphones are "plugged in" and the performance is on the air.

FOR the intermission features, first the Opera Guild Rally and later, the Opera Quiz, (conducted by Olin Downes and three experts during the second intermission), the engineer at the master control merely plugs in the particular microphones carrying these parts of the broadcast, which are staged in two separate studios, located in the rear of two boxes on opposite sides of the house. A window from the Opera Quiz Box faces directly down the stage — behind it is a microphone on a stand, into which Cross sometimes speaks his introduction and often his Opera Column of the Air — the anecdotes, informative stories about the opera, the "Met" and its personages, which delight radio listeners. As each of these intermission features conclude, the house microphones become alive again and the opera presentation continues.

All of these diversely-located microphones are connected with the master control which Marshall never leaves until the final "sign off". In addition a signal system connects him with each of these studios and back-stage, as well, so that he can talk directly to each. Similarly he can talk to the engineers at the Blue Network by direct wire without interfering with the broadcast which is fed straight into the amplifiers at the Blue Network and then sent out on the airways.

Intricate, complex, involved, the system works with split-second precision. Many persons are associated, each playing his particular role, and the coordination of all results in that program which has won honors each season as being the outstanding musical production offered by radio.

From this booth, Announcer Milton J. Cross has a clear view of the stage.



High in the proscenium arch, these mikes pick up the opera presentation.

Costumed as Elizabeth in "Tannhauser", St. Louis-born Helen Traubel knits as she waits the call-boy's summons.

Wagnerian tenor, Lauritz Melchior, dressed as "Tristan", reads while his tiny wife, "Kleinchen" fixes the hero's wig.

While his makeup and costume are being completed, Alexander Kipnis, basso profundo, practices a few low notes.

. . . Hears His Favorite Opera Stars Each Week

By Hector Charlesworth

IN the accompanying group of pictures the reader is taken to one of the best guarded sanctuaries; "back stage" of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with its tier of dressing rooms that look out on a shabby part of Seventh Avenue. It is about as easy to penetrate this region as to gain entrance to the Royal Canadian Mint. Luxurious as may be the surroundings of singers when they appear on the stage itself, luxury has never been characteristic of theatrical dressing rooms, as those who look carefully will note.

Nowadays photographers penetrate as welcome guests many places from which casual intruders are banned. No opera singer is so shy and shrinking as to object if given a little warning. Thus though operatic singers are often credited with being "temperamental" and difficult, a spirit of goodwill pervades these portraits of celebrities whose names and voices are heard by ten million listeners on the regular Saturday afternoon opera broadcasts from the stage of the Metropolitan.

One among them does not need consciously to register good humor; because it is his natural frame of mind. He is the tenor, James Melton, one of the most popular singers in North America. He has worked up from the ranks by virtue of a lovely lyric voice and ceaseless application. He was a Southern College boy, who, little more than a decade ago, was a member of the Revellers Quartet, an N.B.C. feature. His first visual contact with the public occurred when George Gershwin went on tour with an orchestra to play his own works and engaged Melton as soloist. Soon he was in demand for re-appearances everywhere. At the Promenade Symphony concerts in Toronto he never drew audiences of less than 7,000. He was earning a vast income, before Edward Johnson engaged him for the Metropolitan, four years ago.

ANOTHER tenor, Lauritz Melchior, is the veteran of this group. He has been singing Wagner's heroes since the season of 1925-26 and is one of the finds of Gatti Cazazza. Most of the abler Wagner singers are Scandinavian, and he is a Dane. Originally he was a baritone in Italian opera but discovered that he had sufficient range to sing tenor. He has made a special niche for himself, because real tenors shun roles like Siegfried and Tristan like poison. The picture shows him as Tristan; and though his physique has ceased to be romantic, he is the only artist in America who can sing the role.

Another Wagnerian is the Ukrainian basso, Alexander Kipnis, shown as the Landgrave in "Tannhauser". He has been singing in America off and on since 1920, and at the time of the Austrian *anschluss* was eminent in the Vienna State Opera. In song recital he is a gifted interpreter.

Countless listeners are familiar with the name and voice of John Brownlee, an Australian baritone of rare quality and an able actor who shines in such roles as Rigoletto and Don Giovanni. He was a protege of Madam Melba, and was well known in Paris and London before he was brought to the Metropolitan in 1937. The picture shows him as Almaviva in "The Marriage of Figaro".

TWO other members of cast are seen here in their costumes. Jarmila Novotna, a Czech prima donna, was eminent in her native Prague before the war. Her voice is one of rare dramatic power. Bellini's "Norma", the title role of which demands sustained singing of the highest order, was revived for her and she has also won favor as the Princess in "Rosenkavalier. In the latter work Eleanor Steber, a beautiful American soprano of high promise, made her first hit as Sophie. She is steadily progressing and may become another Nordica, whom she recalls in voice and physical appeal.

Like James Melton, Charles Kullman began singing as a college boy. Born in the old community of New Haven, Connecticut, he is a graduate of Yale. He has devoted himself to opera from the outset and got his first training under the famous Russian interpreter, Vladimir Rosing's American Opera Company, then went to Berlin for further study, and became well-known in Europe. The picture shows him as Mario in Puccini's "La Tosca".

Most famous of all is the great coloratura, Lily Pons, the beauty, warmth and flexibility of whose voice at its best evokes comparisons with great women of the past, like Patti and Albani. She is a native of Cannes, France, and was educated at the Paris Conservatoire. In 1930 at the age of 26 she came to America, an unknown, and Gatti Cazazzi engaged her after a single audition. She made her debut on Jan. 3, 1931, as Donizetti's Lucia, and critics proclaimed her God's New Year's gift to the management.

Circumstances gave Helen Traubel a "break" when Kirsten Flagstad's quisling husband forced her to stay home in Norway and Marjorie Lawrence was stricken with "polio", leaving the Metropolitan without an available Brunhilde. Exceptionally tall, with a fine voice of large volume she was a typical Brunhilde, and was groomed for the part. She still has much to learn about her art but makes an impressive picture.

Eleanor Steber, seen here applying eye makeup, is one of the Met's most promising young sopranos. She was an "auditions-of-the-air" winner three years ago.

Jarmila Novotna, a Czech prima donna, has a voice of rare dramatic power.

Dressed and waiting, John Brownlee relaxes over gin rummy with his wife.

On stage, James Melton will cut a dashing figure in this cape. With ordinary trousers, the effect is not so good.

Diminutive Lily Pons took time out this season to sing for the troops. Here she is costumed for "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Charles Kullman seems startled as he sees the hand warning him he has just five minutes before he goes on stage.

Baby Bonus Plan Involves Waste and Duplication

By CHARLOTTE WHITTON, C.B.E.

Arresting facts are cited by Dr. Whitton in support of her contention that the Family Allowances Act involves a numerous and costly officialdom, duplicating existing welfare services. She urges re-examination of the whole project, consultation with the provinces and reconsideration, in the light of their suggestions, of the whole nature, extent and order of precedence of our welfare program.

NOT only does the cash bonus for children threaten serious repercussions for the economies of the provinces and for the over-all welfare program in its disproportionate deflection of so large a share of our expendable income on one grant and for one purpose. It is also breeding an administrative octopus of fantastic proportions whose extending arms are winding in and through and about the constitutional rights of the provinces and their ancillary municipal and voluntary institutions. This is more than a matter of legal formality; it strikes at the very basis of Confederation which precluded, in a minority state, the intervention of the central power and the thrust of its officials into the civil life and homes of the citizens. Problems of the gravest portent are attendant on the ruthless rushing ahead of Dominion officials to issue the first cheques under the statute.

Extensive Overhead

Hundreds of departmental staff, treasury board personnel and field workers are being appointed as fast as a harried Civil Service Commission can extract them from a tightened manpower structure and transport the majority of them to an already seriously overcrowded Ottawa. But, though a couple of thousand of men, women, and adolescents are being assembled, under the aegis of the constitutionally questionable new Ministry, they afford only the outward and visible part of the incredible administrative set-up the cash bonus scheme demands. There must be added the weight and duties thrown on the post office department, who are to provide the intake officers, for a so-called social measure; the Bureau of Statistics, where the impossible task of verifying three and a half million births, presumably before July 1st, has been assigned; the already critically overburdened National Revenue Department where the tax adjustments will vest; the resources of paper and printing plants to provide millions of forms; the engraving companies for stamps; the typewriter and mechanical comptometer factories for cheque-writing and other equipment; and the capitalistic banks who must, some way, equip themselves to handle anywhere from one and a half million to two and a half million more cheque clearances a month or 60,000 to 75,000 more each working day, from July 1 forever and ever, credit without end.

Of a truth, that departmental spokesman was right who said that no nation had ever dared to launch a scheme of this nature and extent in the midst of war; he might have added, or in peace.

Great National Register

It is disquieting that, under the Family Allowances Act, the Dominion authority is coolly building up a great central index of all families with children under 16, and, so, eventually of all families, and unmarried parents with children, in a federal state where civil relations, family life, etc. are the explicit prerogative of such diverse units as our provinces. (The argument that such has been done under the Dependents' Allowances Act is just not valid: here the head of the family is under military authority of the Dominion, whose power is absolute in matters of defence and time of war: the civilian dependents have never passed out from under their civilian status under provincial authority.)

If the measure is to be administered with any social procedures, this will inevitably mean the centralization of a national file of the most intimate data in family relationships, and, interlocked with the income tax adjustment techniques, a dangerously inquisitorial index of the economic position of every parent in the land. It is an incipient, continuous national registration, threatening the freedom of the subject since it would allow direct and immediate action, based on these records any time that the Dominion authority chose to declare emergency action necessary for the "peace, order, and good government of Canada."

For instance, any time it was decided to introduce, in peace or in war, compulsory military service, the Dominion would have an inclusive file of the entire population up to 16 years of age, and it would be comparatively simple to arrange follow-up and call up for all groups from 17½ years on, who would have to be accounted for by their families. However desirable this might be from the state's point of view, the collection and retention of vital and social records by the Provinces are dircetly related to the reservation of their rights in this sphere. Quebec is logical and justified in her challenge to the measure, if on no other ground than this.

4 Million Current Files

But, between now and early June —if the cheques are to issue on *Sunday*, July 1, 1945—no less than three and a half to three and three-quarter million children will have to be recorded by their parents and the forms transmitted to Ottawa for transference to this frightsome National Register. This will involve over 4 million records in the first year with a million and a half changes in records, calculations, accounts, stencils and cheques for there will be these three and a half to three and three-quarter million children. To them will be added nearly 25,000 changes a month, by virtue of our 275,000 births annually. There will be removed some 18,000 to 20,000 a month by over 20,000 deaths annually and a couple of hundred thousand children reaching 16 years. All across Canada, hundreds of families move daily, thousands monthly. The "change of address" register will be something.

Then Canada has this grading system whereby the child's value moves up in four age groups, meaning adjustments on at least a quarter of the cards, annually, that is in between three-quarter and a million. Few changes will be automatic because of our mark-down plan whereby each child, after the fourth, diminishes in bonus-earning power. (This does not complicate dependents' allowances where the order, not the age of the child, fixes the grant.) The current operation of this great register will be a complicated and costly task.

20 to 30 Million Cheques

Then the cheque-writing, stamping, enclosing, mailing, delivery, cashing and checking up will begin. At best it will be about one and a half to two million cheques a month, at worst perhaps over three and a half million because it may prove simpler in the end to maintain one file and account per child, than to change one out of three at least once each year with the variation in age, status, etc. in the families.

But, this is simply the intake and register. Especially in a system where the child's negotiable value depends on his age, some birth verification should be required. Realizing its utter impracticality (and political indiscretion for non-registrants, such as the Doukhobors, Mennonites, etc. and areas where civil registration is not favored) the Government is waiving certification and only "verification" will take place, presumably *after* the issuance of the first cheques at least. Here the Dominion is going to use the Vital Statistics records in the Bureau of Statistics, which the provinces never agreed to file for use as the medium of an intrusion into a field of their jurisdiction. Verification of three and a half to three and three-quarter million births will take some doing in four months! Thereafter, the Dominion will look

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to the Provinces to take on monthly duplicate documentation for them of 275,000 births a year and presumably 25,000 deaths, an additional clerical process, involving an aggregate of another 1000 records a working day, the year round.

But this is only part of the process. In all the income tax offices throughout the land another million or more forms will be filed, and thereon parents will declare their income and their claim for the bonus outright, reduced, or not at all—the agricultural and all other owner-worker parents having to define their income in cash or in kind. The Dominion will thus have a complete current income registration, practically, of every person with a child under 16, whether taxable or not. This can be utilized at any time in any connection the Dominion chooses, e.g. for registration under a compulsory health plan, etc.

And, then the enormously complicated process will begin of matching parents' income with baby bonuses and checking for adjustments, cancellations and collections, thousands of which will never overtake the year of bonus payment.

The New Officialdom

And for all this, an enormous machine is slowly assuming form and action—a director, a provincial director and offices in every province, regional set-ups in areas therein, and a plethora of staff, spreading *down* and *out* from Ottawa into the local districts into contact inevitably with the parents and the homes in every community. And of course, their transportation, by car, or train, or plane, will absorb a few hundred thousand dollars annually.

This officialdom will not be subject, nor responsive to local control: it will be directed from Ottawa, where with two or three high ranking officials absolute power will vest in the distribution of an amount equal to 60 per cent of the entire Dominion budget of 1938, on behalf of three and a half million children in one and three-quarter million homes.

Of course there will be advisory committees of citizens but they are all to be named by the central authority again from the Minister, "down" and from Ottawa "out." And there are to be courts, but tribunals they will be called. They also will be named by the Minister: though they will touch intimately on child and family life, they are not to be part of our judicial system. From them there is to be no appeal to any court of law. Further, no charge may be instituted under the Act without the *written* consent of the Dominion Minister. Thus administration, payment, appointment of supervisory bodies, creation of special courts, prosecution—these will all vest in the Minister and his officials as the very core of the most enormous and centralized mechanism yet devised within this Dominion.

Duplication Of Services

The concentration of finance and authority, and the costs involved are alarming but most disturbing is that the enormous network sprawling out over the land and its homes will parallel, duplicate, and complicate the magnificent structure of child care and protection serving (under the provincial welfare authorities, and through the Children's Aid Societies, children's agencies, juvenile and family courts) the home and child life of every province. Following the Ontario system set up in 1883, Canada possesses what the League of Nations recognized as at the same time, the most practical, efficient and economical combination of public authority and private philanthropy for the protection of child life anywhere existent.

The United Kingdom and the United States would generously recognize the system, carried to full development in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and in varying stages elsewhere—, as outstanding in its integration of care of the neglected, dependent, or delinquent child or the child of illegitimate birth, in his own or a foster or an adopted home.

Quebec but recently grafted the same system into her old Civil Code. Hundreds of officials care for thousands of children thereunder; the mothers' allowances and dependents' allowances authorities work with and through them. Greatest safeguard of all, thousands of private citizens, *not appointed but chosen* from and by their fellow citizens, supervise policy, finance, and full-time staff. Now, through this same territory, this great Dominion machine is prepared to roll into action, as a spokesman stated in Ottawa on February 7th "under exclusive federal jurisdiction."

The Dominion has no power to take any action under the Allowances Act, save in relation to financial matters thereunder. The provincial and municipal bodies alone can and must handle all aspects of a social nature. They cannot be designated by the Dominion Minister as his delegated authority or engaged by him, else the entire sphere of provincial law and civil relations can be invaded for money payment and the life of homes and families be regulated by administrative instruction from the official of the central Dominion power.

The mere suggestion today of the welfare machinery and resources of, say, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec, being placed under instruction and direction of the Dominion Minister of Health and Social Welfare, and his officials, as his agents for the carrying out of this measure, indicates the impossible situation that has been created by its enactment without formal intimation or consultation with the provinces.

Not only the public finances of Canada and of the provinces but, indeed, the whole sensitive structure of our child and family welfare services and the hope of a well integrated program of welfare security can suffer irreparable harm if the implementing of the Family Allowances Act 1944 before July 1, 1945, proceeds on its headlong and headstrong course. From every angle the project calls for re-examination and report by an impartial and fully representative commission whose first course should be consultation with the provinces as to the nature, extent, and priority of the provisions which they would suggest for the better discharge of the responsibilities that are primarily—theirs,—the health, welfare, and education of the people.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

In Facing This Postwar We Have Some Factors to Our Advantage

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

A SENSE that the European phase of the war is approaching its final climax gives new emphasis at Ottawa to the plans for "full" employment and a high national income when hostilities cease. Last week Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, held his first press conference in his new capacity, and lifted the lid far enough to give correspondents the broad outlines of the Government's proposals. One's curiosity is whetted, of course, for more details, and as one delves behind the scenes, one hardly knows whether to be more awed by the magnitude of the problem or more impressed by the grandiose sweep of the plans which are being formulated to tackle it.

Some days, having in mind what happened after the last war, and the inimical forces which will be loosed in a few months' time, one is disposed to be skeptical and even gloomy about the postwar adjustment; on others, recalling how much better this war has been financed and managed than the war of 1914-18, one wonders whether we have not learned some major lessons to good effect.

We do start out with this tremendous advantage, that the formidable nature of the adjustment has been recognized and is being measured. Those responsible for the plans are at least not in despair about the postwar fortunes of Canada. With a bit of luck, they say, and a great deal of intelligence and good will, we ought to do reasonably well.

For convenience, the period after the defeat of Germany is divided into the "changeover" period, which will begin with the Nazi collapse and will last, presumably, until demobilization is completed after the capitulation of Japan, then the "postwar" period proper. There is not much anxiety in high circles over the "changeover" period. Mr. Howe was almost debonair in his assurance that the reduction of war production by 35%, which would release perhaps 250,000 war workers, and the demobilization of such forces as are not required in the campaign against Japan, would not create any major unemployment problem in Canada. There would be regional pockets and seasonal let-ups, but the demand for civilian goods and services, and the resumption of capital investment in durable goods and permanent works, would rapidly absorb the released workers and service men,—so much so, he thought, that 1945 would be the tightest year yet for manpower.

If Mr. Howe is right, and the "changeover" period lasts eighteen months or two years, with tapering-off of war production, and gradual service demobilization, there will be a chance to grapple deliberately with the major transition from war to peace, which will be formidable enough.

The Problem

We face, among other facts, this one: that with nearly 800,000 of our most capable young men and women in the armed forces, and with 200,000 persons taken from agriculture, 150,000 from civilian industry, and another 60,000 from individual enterprise, it has still been possible (a) to raise our agricultural production to the greatest level ever recorded, (b) to export in 1944 $3.4 billion in Canadian products — nearly four times the value of 1938 exports—(c) and still provide Canadian civilians with a standard of living not far short of our most prosperous prewar years. Looked upon as an evidence of our reserve capacity to produce wealth, this is most encouraging; looked at as an employment problem of reabsorbing the 800,000 now in the armed services and the 750,000 in war industry, it is a terrific challenge.

In national income figures, the accomplishment is expressed in the doubling from $4.5 billion at the outset of the war to $9. billion currently.

Making due allowance for those persons who will not wish employment after the war,—the students who will go back to school and college, the housewives who will return to their homes, the girls who will get married, the elderly peple who will retire—it is still apparent that the changeover period involves, as Hon. Brooke Claxton said at Halifax recently, the finding of at least a million new jobs for Canadians.

Now "High" Employment

By the way, the economists here don't care for the term "full" employment. They think that it is susceptible of too much misunderstanding, and that it means rather less in a country with Canada's climate and seasonal fluctuations of industry than almost anywhere else. "High" employment is their preference. Even in times of so-called "full" employment, even when pressure to get workers is as heavy as now, there are always tens of thousands of persons not at work at the low point of winter employment,—which is in the month of March. Dr. James, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, put it this way:

"There are large numbers of people who seek gainful employment during a part of the year, but do not wish to remain continuously at such jobs. College students seek temporary employment during the summer vacation, farmers accept winter jobs in the woods or in the cities, and other seasonal workers follow a succession of employments (often widely different from one another) during the course of a normal year. No useful purpose would be served if we should try to provide for these people continuous work at a single job, and the same conclusion holds true in the case of that smaller number of Canadians who, for one reason or another, accept part-time employment but are unable to remain at work continuously."

Dr. James goes on to define the objective of "full employment" as he sees it, being the elimination of "that mass unemployment which has, in the past, been a distressing corollary of the cyclical fluctuations in business activity."

Objective Doubled Exports

All programs for employment in the "changeover" and "postwar" periods take into account the intimate relation between Canada's external trade and her national income. There is no expectation that levels of exports can be maintained at the staggering ($3.4 billion) level for 1944, but the objective will not be less than double the pre-war figure, say $1.8 billions of exports. The problem faced by some of Canada's best customers—notably the United Kingdom itself — of finding the necessary Canadian dollars to maintain imports from us at the scales desired is not forgotten.

Mutual Aid, UNRRA, and export credits to countries and firms will ease the transition period, but everybody understands that in the long run an export level of $1.8 billion means an import level of a similar order. So far, I haven't found any one at Ottawa who is prepared to tell me what that additional billion dollars of imports of goods and services is going to consist of, nor what is going to be the reaction of the manufacturers, farmers and workers of Canada when these goods come rolling in. This would seem to be a good time to start preparing ourselves to get used to the idea of large-scale imports, if we want to hit anywhere near the target in the way of exports.

Canada will emerge from the war with a public debt which to an older generation will seem astronomical. There will be a tendency for public revenues to fall. After the last war this combination so frightened the federal government of the day that they quickly slumped into a negative role, and allowed provinces and municipalities to take the lead in grappling with unemployment and the development of natural resources. There are impressive signs that no such surrender of leadership is intended in the coming postwar period.

Comparing the two eras, there are favorable economic factors this time. Though the debt is so much larger, the coupon rate has been kept at little more than half of what it was last time. We have repatriated much of our external debt and, as a creditor country, will not be embarrassed so much in the finding of foreign exchange to service our external debt. Provincial and municipal governments, private firms and individuals, have been steadily reducing their obligations and building up large reserves of cash and credit for their own post-war "reconstruction" programs.

Unemployment insurance, family allowances, and similar social welfare legislation should help to stabilize consumer demand. During the war Canada has made giant strides in industrial capacity, has trained at least a million men and women. The technological improvement in our production must be very substantial.

On the moral side there is a new pervasive sense of confidence and national pride built up during the past three or four years, when the challenge arose to become one of the "arsenals of democracy". Management and government administration are both considerably more competent than they were five years ago, and there is considerable evidence that the Canadian public as a whole has acquired a much shrewder insight into economic and financial matters.

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Balance of Population Is Shifting to Asia

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

The war has accentuated the trend of population to grow much more rapidly in Asia than in America or Europe. At present the European average growth is nearly stationary, the United States' is reaching a peak while the Orient's is showing a big spurt. The war, by removing a proportionately much larger group of males in the reproductive ages in the United States and Europe is speeding the trend.

WORLD events in broad spectacular movements frequently make strange contrasts to the facts contained in important but seemingly uninteresting statistics. The present major activity of the human race as contrasted to the world population trend, and in particular the trend in the United States, is of particular interest.

The major population groups of the world are engaged in killing each other in the greatest possible numbers and impoverishing each other in the process by the destruction of accumulated and currently produced economic wealth.

The effects of this major activity, however, are not uniformly distributed. The European populations reached the stationary point some years ago and in the United States it will be reached in fifteen to thirty years with the war favoring the lower figure.

In Asia, however, a different population situation exists, for in that geographical division a tremendous population upsurge is under way.

An unexplained burst of population took place in Europe and around the Mediterranean basin 300 years ago. A similar explosive increase appears to have set in on the Asian land mass in recent decades, with the probability that it will continue for approximately the same period as among the white races, or about two to three centuries.

This trend was recognized in the report of the Committee on Population Problems to the National Resources Committee, which was issued in the immediate pre-war period, and stated:

"These effects are strikingly illustrated in the case of India, where the enumerated population increased from 318,900,000 in 1921 to 352,800,000 in 1931. The result was a population density of over 200 persons a square mile (five times as great as in the United States).

"The nineteenth century was the period of maximum population growth for Europe. It seems likely that, barring some tremendous disaster, the twentieth century will be the period of maximum population growth for Asia. This continent contains more than a billion people, or more than half the population of the globe."

Effect of War Losses

Population losses because of war casualties have a smaller immediate and a less lasting effect on rapidly expanding populations than on stationary populations.

For 200 years, from 1660 to 1860, censuses of our population showed for each ten-year period an increase that averaged 34 per cent. In the 1870 census the increase dropped to 27 per cent and since has continued sharply downward, the most recent figure being less than 10 per cent.

The most significant fact in connection with the population change in the United States is that the group affected by a very substantial decline is the one which carries the entire responsibility for perpetuating the population, persons in the reproductive ages of twenty to forty-four.

This fact seldom is discussed, while emphasis is given to the fact that the so-called old-age group is increasing. The group comprising individuals forty-five years and older in the United States, according to estimates for 1945, is equal to 71 per cent of the twenty-to-forty-four-year age group. The existing trend will cause the old-age group to increase and the younger group to decrease until both are equal by 1965.

The reproductive age group, twenty to forty-four years, includes 54,000,000 individuals, of whom 27,000,000 are males. The number in the armed services is close to 10 per cent of our total population of 135,000,000. Those in the armed services, however, are included almost entirely within the reproductive-age group and they comprise about 44 per cent of the males.

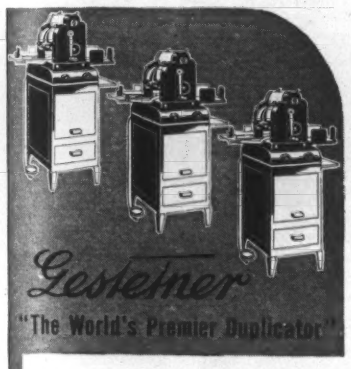
It is to the reproductive-age group that the conflict fatalities and casualties will be limited, thus reducing the number engaged in the reproductive process and bringing about a greater decrease in the young portion of our population than was anticipated in any of the pre-war estimates of population trends, and no new estimates have been made since hostilities began.

It is the women in the reproductive-age group and the number of children born to them that furnish the real index of our population trend. Each woman living through the reproductive period in 1800 averaged nearly 8 births. At present the average is 2.5 births, and the trend is still downward.

Authorities are in agreement that the decline in child bearing is not the result of lack of fertility. The natural environment, the climate and fertility of the soil, has not changed in any substantial degree to act as a causative factor, so that any remaining factor is the response of the population to its social and economic environment.

The older element in the population presents a serious problem, principally economic and political. This is the group that has been penalized in the past in favor of the younger group who got the jobs while the oldsters became the unemployed problem to the greater extent.

With equal political power, the interests of the oldsters are not likely to be ignored in the future under a situation in which, because of increasing technological developments, despite temporary post-war demands for materials and services, the employment situation may be not essentially different than it was during the tough '30's.



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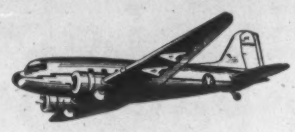

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Asking Labor's Advice Has Paid Dividends

By H. ROSS RUTHERFORD

The war has seen the introduction into Canadian plants of joint labor - management production committees. Mr. Rutherford, who as Executive Secretary of the Industrial Production Cooperation Board has been closely connected with the development of the committees in Canada, reports that where they have been given proper leadership and direction they have been successful. Comment from Management notes particularly the increased cooperation and production savings.

This is the first of two articles by Mr. Rutherford.

PRODUCT of the conversion from a peace to a war economy, labor-management production committees were first organized in Great Britain. After the battle of Dunkirk, with its immense loss of equipment, maximum production became even more of a national necessity than it had been previously. The workers, feeling that they could contribute much from their skill and technical experience, urged the establishment of joint consultative committees. Late in 1941 the British Trade Union Congress proposed to the government that joint production committees should be set up in all plants engaged on war production. Following the acceptance of the proposal the government instituted the plan in all Royal Ordnance factories and this was shortly followed by an agreement between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Engineering Employers Federation for the formation of committees. Today there are 5,000 joint production committees in Great Britain. An equal number has been established in United States war industry by a special branch of the War Production Board.

Canada has some 300 labor-management production committees. Composed of equal numbers of labor and management representatives, the committees are for the purpose of increasing production and improving efficiency through greater co-operation between both groups. They are advisory only. Thus they do not infringe on management's authority. Neither do they encroach on trade union rights, for they do not deal with wages or hours or such conditions of work as are covered by the collective bargaining agreement in a plant.

Majority to Keep Committees

Evaluation by management spokesmen of labor-management production committees in a number of representative Canadian industries shows that, where given proper leadership and direction, such committees have proved their worth in increased output, lowered costs, improved efficiency and bettered industrial relations. A considerable majority of firms intend to retain their committees in the reconstruction and postwar periods, according to typical statements received from executives by the Industrial Production Cooperation Board, the agency of the Dominion Government in promoting the formation of labor-management committees. The following is typical comment that the Board has received.

A western aircraft plant reports: "We have been operating a labor-management production committee for two and a half years and we feel that it has served a most useful purpose to smooth out both production and personnel differences and to increase production by shorter methods, improved equipment, and various labor-saving devices. Also from management's side of the picture we have been able to present to the committee and iron out matters of policy which they have perhaps only vaguely understood. Discussions of this character have not only explained policies but forestalled what might have led to serious differences."

An eastern shipbuilding plant says: "The committee, now in its second year of operation, has achieved very good results in combatting wastage of tools and materials and has given us its complete cooperation in the drive against absenteeism. We feel that our joint labor-management production committee has done a good job in helping us to solve our problems and have every intention of continuing with the work of this committee in peace time."

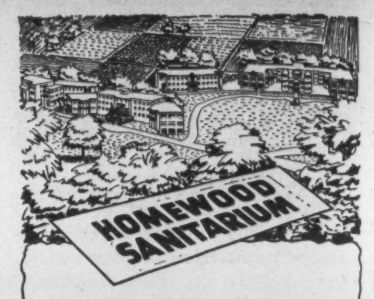
The president of an Ontario metal fabricating plant states: "The outstanding achievement of our joint labor-management committee is the feeling of mutual confidence and trust it has created between management and labor. This result is in itself intangible but we have concrete evidence of its effect in our daily work. Since we shall be confronted in the postwar period with the same essential problems that now face us, it is our definite intention to keep our committee functioning as an aid to even greater and more efficient production."

The industrial relations manager of a large ordnance plant, after quoting labor-management committee achievements in such varied fields as reduction of absenteeism, conservation of material, increased output and accident prevention, sums up his firm's experience thus: "Our labor-management production committee plan has developed cooperation, confidence and exchange of ideas between labor and management. It has enabled the company to benefit from the combined thinking of all its employees."

Efficiency and Understanding

The mill manager of an eastern paper company reports that its committee, which was established in 1942, has: "produced many good ideas in respect to furthering the company's war effort. It would be impossible to enumerate all benefits from the work of this committee but it can be safely stated that production efficiency and volume of work have been increased, waste has been reduced and the committee has assisted in establishing a better understanding between labor and management. The joint production committee has been so busy to date on war production that it has given little time to our regular operations in the manufacture of newsprint. We regard the work of the committee, however, as being sufficiently successful to continue its work after the war."

One Quebec aircraft plant reports 3,000 suggestions received from employees during the two years its joint production committee has been operating. The total accumulated savings from October 1, 1943, to September 30, 1944, was $62,917.00 and the total awards $8,107.00. At this plant accurate records have been kept of the total costs involved in operating the committee and the associated suggestion award plan. Costs referred to include: time paid to committee members, salary of "trouble-shooter", cost of investigation by Time Study Department, amount of awards paid, etc. Against this total cost the committee is credited with the full value of savings resulting from suggestions. These figures are checked every month and so far savings have con-



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sistently run well above operating costs and have shown a considerable net profit at the end of the year. It is the factory manager's opinion that "the entire plan has certainly proved its worth and should unquestionably be continued after the war."

Crediting the greater war production committee with reducing absenteeism and tardiness "at least 50%", a major war contractor in Quebec reported: "Serious bottlenecks have from time to time been broken through the efforts of the central or sub-committees. Many problems of a local nature are decided on the spot and collective measures taken when necessary." The most valuable results are not those that can be measured in dollars and cents but "those intangible conditions that result from a better understanding between labor and management." "There continue," states the general superintendent of the plant, "to be differences, but there is no doubt that the meetings between foremen and employees in sub-committees, and between employees and management at central committee meetings, have had a marked influence for improvement."

Increased Responsibility

The Vice-President of an Ontario manufacturing plant states: "One effect of our committee's activities is that our employees have been drawn more closely into the actual production effort. We believe this has increased their sense of responsibility to their jobs and given many of them a new pride in their work. The result has been a very substantial increase in production efficiency." Looking to the postwar era this executive feels there will be "an even greater need for labor-management committees."

Three reasons given by the Vice-President of an Ontario steel castings plant for retaining its committee in the postwar period are:

1. "Creation of better understanding between labor and management."
2. "Encouragement of employee thought along cost production lines."
3. "Promotion of a sense of responsibility among the employees for the success of the business."

Wages, hours, and working conditions are regulated in this plant through a collective bargaining agreement with the United Steelworkers of America.

Satisfied that the labor-management committee "has been the means of bringing about closer cooperation and a greater understanding between our employees and management," the manager of a western manufacturing concern states he does not think "there is any question of a doubt but that this committee will continue to function during the postwar period with ever-increasing success."

The president of an Ontario electrical concern writes: "We believe that our labor-management production committee will be of great benefit to us when the time comes to reconvert to civilian production, as we will then need the closest cooperation between management and labor to smooth out the inevitable difficulties which we will encounter at that time."

Must Be Sincere Effort

Not all committees, of course, have proved equally successful. Like any other piece of machinery governing the relations of men, the labor-management committee will work only if both parties to industry are sincere in their desire and efforts to make it work. If management approaches the committee system from a selfish point of view, hoping to ward off the establishment of trade unions, or hoping to supplant an existing trade union, the committee is sure to fail. If labor is not sincere and hopes to gain a one sided advantage, the committee is equally sure to fail. Labor-management committees are not devices for the selfish advancement of either management or labor. They are instruments for increasing production, improving efficiency and bettering relations between management and labor through greater cooperation between both parties.

They are no cure-all for labor problems, as anyone experienced in labor relations realizes. Failures and deficiencies have to be appraised along with successes and benefits. There is evident, however, a definite intention on the part of management, labor and Government to retain and perfect such committees.

The Dominion Government's view of the role of committees in the postwar period was recently given in a joint statement by the Minister of Munitions and Supply and Reconstruction and the Minister of Labor as follows:

"Since maximum production and harmonious relations between labor and management will be essential to the successful solution of the problems which we shall have to face, we hope that these joint production committees will continue to function in the reconstruction and postwar periods. Where no committees have as yet been set up, we hope that advantage will be taken of every opportunity to do so. Government, labor and management will look to these committees for advice on many problems.

Insofar as possible, it is the intention of the government to continue to encourage and promote the formation of joint production committees representing labor and management."

This interest on the part of Government in making joint production committees an integral and permanent part of Canada's industrial relations machinery, together with the degree of success already attained by such committees, warrants close study of this form of labor-management cooperation. A second article will outline the origins of the joint production committee movement, and consider a number of factors essential to the successful operation of such committees.

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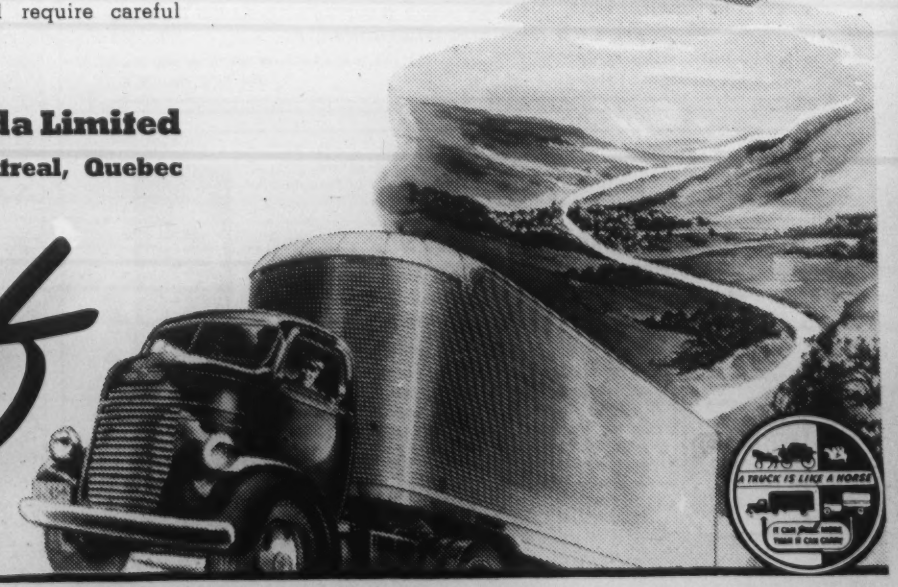

THE HITLER WAR

The Dramatic Coup on the Rhine; Collapse of German Baltic Wing

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I WAS a little on the cautious side last week. During succeeding days the German fighting front showed the clear beginnings of collapse, a development that will probably not now be halted until the end. The loss of the Rhine bridge at Remagen might be put down as just a bad accident for the Germans, and daringly exploited by the Americans. But the collapse in the Eifel before General Patton's attack was a debacle. And the fold-up of the whole German flank position in Pomerania and the Polish corridor was even more remarkable.

The seizure of the Remagen bridge was certainly one of the most exciting, dramatic and important incidents of the war. This sudden breaching of the Rhine line must have a powerful psychological effect on both the German Army and populace. And it also creates a military situation which is bound to aid our other crossings further down the river, where we have concentrated heavy forces.

The German Command has no alternative but to shift strong forces to the Remagen area, to try to wipe out or contain Hodges' swiftly-won bridgehead.

That this has been gained in difficult terrain has two aspects, admittedly. It might be tough work enlarging it in the rugged ground opposite Remagen, or pushing up or down river along the highway hemmed in between steep headlands and the river bank. (This is all very familiar ground to me, as I have bicycled along both sides of the Rhine in this stretch). On the other hand, it must be a bitter pill to the German Command to have to divert powerful units to hold a sector of the river front which should have been defensible with light forces.

In the event we have seen that whatever measures their still able commanders judged necessary to meet this sudden threat, they have been unable to carry them out. Nothing, I think, has more clearly shown the decline of the Wehrmacht than the failure to react swiftly to the Remagen threat. How the Germans, in their heyday, would have marshalled panzer formations and dive-bombers and pounced on such a bridgehead, (perhaps aided by a bit of bungling on our side)!

Now it is all the other way round. We have exploited the bridgehead in a completely professional manner, while they have bungled their counter-measures.

Ironically enough, one of Hitler's beautiful, wide and costly superhighways, built for just such a purpose, runs a few miles behind the German side of the Rhine, directly from Wesel to Remagen. It is interesting to study once again the layout of this stretch of the great military *Autobahnen*, now that the front has moved up to the Rhine. All the way from Karlsruhe down past Duisburg, the superhighway runs behind the Rhine, just nicely out of cannon range from the west bank.

We Win The Race

And Hitler hasn't the gasoline to use it! As one of his captured lieutenant-generals said the other day: "You can't fight without gasoline or horses." In the Eifel Hills, this modest fighter would have been content with horse transport. But horse transport could never have won the race against the bridgehead build-up of General Hodges' motorized might.

According to German accounts he had 40,000 men over the river by the fifth day. Using the same ratio of men to vehicles which applied during the first month of our Normandy invasion, that would mean close on 10,000 vehicles had crossed the river, too. Since the headlands rise almost straightaway from the river bank along most of this stretch of the Rhine, these men and troops must have been lined solidly along the 11 miles of road clinging to the shore. As this goes to press they are striking out to the east, towards the superhighway, which at this point runs nine to ten miles beyond the river.

Beyond the pressing aim of clearing the Germans out of artillery range of the bridges, (we already have supplementary pontoon spans across), and depriving them of favorable ground for the launching of a counter-attack, Hodges most logical procedure would be to try to break out to the open country opposite Bonn. By rolling back the Germans on the far side of the river in this way, he could aid the crossing of the new American 15th Army, which may be in the Cologne area, and our other forces further down river.

Certainly the coup at Remagen will affect the entire Rhine front. Montgomery's armies, at the lower end, may still have a tough time getting across, but they are bound to be helped to some extent by the diversion of force to try to contain Hodges. Our early success is also bound to hasten all our crossing preparations elsewhere, to make the most of the enemy's confusion.

It still seems a likely assumption that the final, all-out offensives across the Rhine and Oder will be fairly closely synchronized, and that this was so planned at Yalta as a blow to end the German War.

There were a couple of days last week when Berlin insisted that the drive on the city had begun, though this was hard to reconcile with the fact that Zhukov had obviously diverted a substantial part of his army group to clean up the Stettin flank. Either these forces, said to include two tank armies, would have to be regrouped afterwards on the Oder front facing Berlin, or, if they were to be used to outflank Berlin from the north, they would have to go through the process of securing strong Oder bridgeheads below Stettin.

It has since been made clear that what the Soviets were engaged on, east of Berlin, was clearing the troublesome fortress position of Kuestrin, and their activity in bridgeheads on the Berlin side of the river in this neighborhood, was doubtless to prevent German relieving efforts. It still looks as though Zhukov would strike his main blow, within a fortnight, from the bridgeheads which he has established over the past six weeks between Kuestrin

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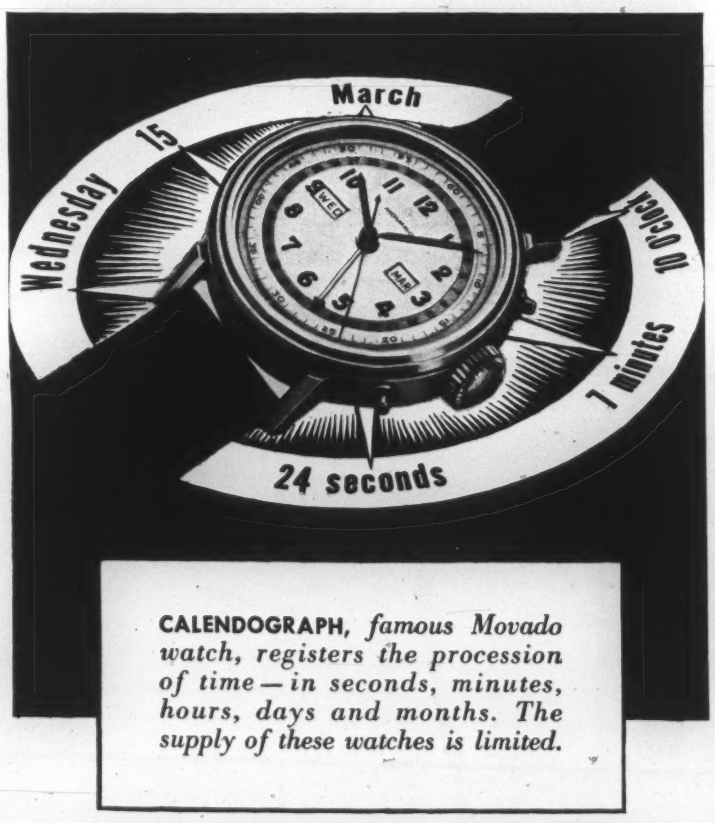

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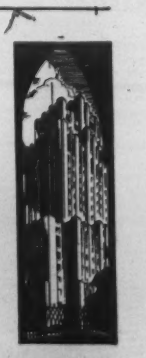

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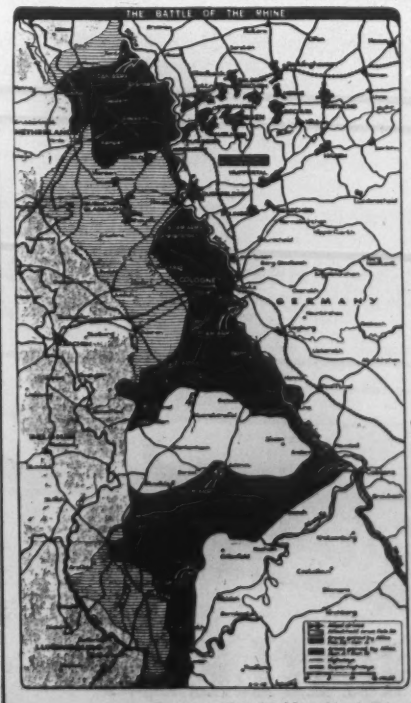
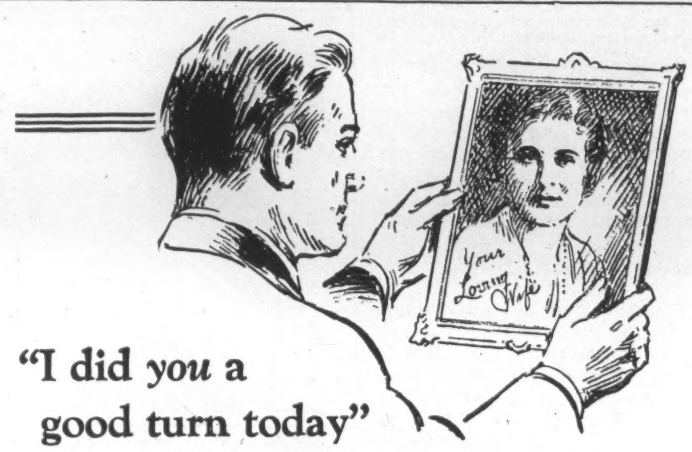


Map by New York Times.



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and Frankfort, with a flanking thrust further downstream.

Konev, it would seem, after breaking the front which the Germans have temporarily stabilized on the Neisse, will drive between the Spree and the Elbe, around Berlin from the south. Both the Russians and ourselves will probably try to prevent large German forces from carrying out a retreat to the south for that much-talked-about last stand in the Bavarian Alps and the Tirol.

It would be Konev's task to carry out this strategy in the east, and it must be admitted that the Germans have, for the moment, shown considerable strength in checking him along the Neisse, in the Sudeten foothills within 20 miles of Breslau, and in the Moravian Gap, leading into Czechoslovakia from the direction of Krakow.

But the other German flank, along the Baltic, which also showed strength until ten days ago, has collapsed in an amazing fashion. According to the Germans, the Soviet Command has used no less than 80 divisions in order to achieve this sharp success, some 50 of Rokossovsky's and 30 of Zhukov's.

However that may be, within a few days the Red Army has cleared almost the entire Baltic coast between Gdynia and Stettin, and has reduced this whole German wing, which held a potential flanking threat to their Berlin wedge, to two narrow bridgeheads around Stettin and Danzig-Gdynia.

For all their bold dash from the Vistula to the Oder, the Red Army leaders are proceeding cautiously with the clearing of their flanks before embarking on the next phase. And in their build-up they are just as painstaking and thorough as Montgomery.

When all these preparations are completed, east and west, however, there is a growing feeling in the air that Germany will succumb to the whirlwind of attack in surprisingly short order. There are many signs that hopelessness, disorganization and hunger are beginning at last to paralyze the nation.

Swiss As "Fascists"

It is symbolic of the "tough" approach to the peace this time that two of the most admired, and, I would say, best-run and most democratic countries in the world, Switzerland and Sweden, are not to be permitted to have any say in the new world organization, because they didn't take an active part in the war. Or, perhaps, most particularly, because Russia has turned thumbs down on them.

The official Soviet charge, at the time of the Chicago Air Conference, that Switzerland is a "pro-fascist" nation would be too ridiculous to discuss, if it were not typical of the way in which Communist propagandists and politicians are abrogating to themselves everywhere these days the title of "democrats," and tagging democratic groups as "fascists."

Everyone knows the past which Switzerland has played in this war, and in the last one, in handling the vital Red Cross aid for our prisoners of war. Beyond that, she has maintained an island of democracy and true freedom, though completely surrounded by the Axis, and given sanctuary to hundreds of thousands of adults, children and soldiers, of a dozen nationalities.

Those biggest of the Big Three who believe that Switzerland should nevertheless have gone to war against Germany, or refused entirely to trade with her, might remember that they themselves only came into the war when they were attacked.

Sweden's case, while similar, is perhaps not quite so favorable to her. *Pravda*, reviewing her record of neutrality during the war, finds it such that Sweden "has placed herself in a position where her voice will not be heard when questions of the world and Europe are discussed by the United Nations at San Francisco next month." In excluding the notable contributions to peace, prosperity and civilization which Sweden could make, this emphasizes the predominantly military nature of the world organization which is to be formed at San Francisco.

The Soviets would not, I think, be so unreasonable as to argue that unprepared Sweden would have achieved much more than national suicide by entering the war when Norway was attacked in 1940; when, moreover, Russia was benevolently neutral on the side of Germany.

But with the vigorous armament of Sweden during the following years, and with the complete change in the situation, expecially after the German expulsion from Finland and the extreme north of Norway, many Swedes have themselves felt that it was time for them to intervene to aid their sister nations of the north.

This has been openly discussed in the Swedish press for some months now. There has been a strong revulsion, however, from the proposal put out at Yalta that certain neutrals should enter the war by March 1st, in order to secure for themselves a seat at San Francisco, and it may be interesting to quote a sample of Swedish opinion on this.

Swedes Consider Position

The Stockholm labor paper *Aftontidningen* puts it this way: "In some quarters abroad it is presumed that the remaining neutrals will declare war on Germany at the last moment in order to obtain a seat at the peace conference, at which the fate of the world will be decided. The present debate in the Swedish press regarding the possibility of a Swedish intervention in Norway may suggest that speculation along these lines is rife in Sweden, too; but this impression would be completely false."

"The primary motive of the demand of the Swedish people for armed intervention is the chance of minimizing the sufferings of the Norwegian people. No one in Sweden hankers after the very dubious honor of putting in an appearance on the battlefield on the side of the victors when the war is as good as won. And no one imagines that by means of this "heroic behaviour" we Swedes could buy influence at the peace conference."

"The fact is that even if Sweden had, more or less involuntarily, got in the way of the German war machine as early as 1940, she would have done best not to bank on having too much influence in the making of the final decisions. We Swedes are fully aware that we constitute only a small nation among great powers. Those small nations which were unfortunate enough to lie in the path of the Nazi Wehrmacht have certainly played a heroic role, but it is doubtful if this will guarantee them any large share of influence.

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Lipsticks in gleaming black metal cases

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PUBLIC RELATIONS, to a business, means winning *AND* keeping the goodwill of the public to such an extent that the business shall grow and prosper.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Signs of Spring Are on the Way But Signs of Winter Linger

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE first thing Mrs. Amos saw when she woke up that February morning was a small brown spot on the ceiling. She watched it nervously while she was dressing and it seemed to her the spot was growing larger. It haunted her through breakfast and when she came upstairs half an hour later there could be no further doubt about it. The spot was spreading rapidly. She hurried downstairs to telephone Mr. Wade, the roofer.

"My bedroom ceiling is leaking," she said, "I thought the roof was all fixed up last fall."

"Nothin' the matter with the roof," Mr. Wade said.

"When can you get up?" Mrs. Amos demanded. "The ceiling is going to be ruined."

Mr. Wade pondered. "Maybe about the end of next week," he said. "A lot of people are having roof trouble. The ice packs along the eavestrough and then when it melts it seeps through the slates. Nothin' as mean as ice-water."

"But what can I do about it?" Mrs. Amos asked anxiously.

Mr. Wade pondered. And after a moment he said, "Nothin'. You start breaking up that ice and you'll break a hole right through the roof."

Mrs. Amos said despairingly. "You mean I've just got to let it spread till spring?"

"Put a pan under it," Mr. Wade said. "Best thing you can do."

IT RAINED all day, a February rain, driving and sleet-laden. By afternoon the rain had begun to come through and by night-time the ceiling was quite ruined. The only hope now was to save the lower floor. Mrs. Amos fought the flood with pots and pails till long after midnight. Then she went to bed with the sounds still running through her dreams like a dismal kitchen symphony—a sharp ping! where the drops struck aluminum, a duller note where they hit the zinc pail.

The next day the weather froze hard again and the dripping ceased. In the afternoon Mrs. Amos went to her Red Cross meeting.

"I'll have to leave early if it starts to thaw," she said to her neighbor, Mrs. Maitland. "My ceiling's leaking."

"Don't talk to me about ceilings!" Mrs. Maitland said. "I sat up with mine the night before last just as though it were a sick baby."

"Every pot and pan in the house," said Mrs. Peacock. "We don't cook any more. We just send out for fish and chips."

There had never been such a winter, they all agreed. "Still we do have our roofs over heads," Mrs. Frisbee pointed out. "When you think of what the brave women of Britain have been through it makes our little trouble seem rather unimportant."

She was right, of course. Mrs. Frisbee's faculty for being right had made her the local Red Cross chairwoman; but it didn't invariably endear her to her colleagues. After all, thought Mrs. Amos resentfully, Mrs. Frisbee lived in a lower duplex and could always carry her little troubles to the landlord.

FOR several days Mrs. Amos's ceiling continued to drip whenever the sun came out. But the ice-cap was retreating and by the end of the week the dripping ceased. Well the worst of winter was over, Mrs. Amos thought, with returning cheerfulness. The end of the beginning was past and the beginning of the end in sight. (Or was it the other way round?)

The next day the ceiling fell.

"Mine fell last week," Mrs. Maitland said triumphantly when Mrs. Amos reported the latest disaster, "and you can't get a plasterer till some time in April."

"Well, at least it's over," Mrs. Amos said. "I can't think of anything else the winter can do to us unless the roof caves in."

The roof didn't cave in. But a day or two later Mrs. Amos was summoned to the door by a policeman.

"You'll have to clear that ice off the sidewalk, lady," the policeman said. "It's a city by-law."

"You can't clear it away," Mrs. Amos said. "We've tried and it's simply impossible. You try breaking that ice and you'll break a hole through the sidewalk."

"You'll have to clear it just the same," the policeman said. "There's eight or nine inches of ice on that sidewalk."

"Well, I didn't put it there," Mrs. Amos said with spirit, "and I didn't put the sidewalk there either. It's the city's sidewalk. Why doesn't the city clean it?"

"I'll be along tomorrow," the policeman said, "and if it isn't cleared I'll have to give you a summons."

It was on the tip of Mrs. Amos's tongue to tell him he could put the summons where the elephant put the pie. She held the retort back however, not so much from discretion as from a hopeless sense of defeat. You can't argue with policemen, she was thinking, any more than you can argue with climate or the weather. You just have to submit to their crazy whims, their precipitous descents, and the immutable laws behind them.

"What's the name here?" the policeman asked, taking out his little black book.

WHEN Mr. Amos heard the news he went silently down cellar and got the shovel and an axe. He worked till dinner time and after the dinner dishes were washed Mrs. Amos, armed with Victor's boy-scout hatchet and the furnace poker, went out to help him.

The rain had done its work and the task though back-breaking was not superhuman. As fast as they worked the water seeped back from the uncleared street, and what had been a rough but navigable passage now turned into a deep pool that lengthened as they dug. But that, after all was the city's business. By midnight the two hundred foot frontage was clear and they went back into the house. Mrs. Amos made coffee and onion sandwiches and they carried them into the living-room. There they relaxed in the glow of unaccustomed exercise and the sense of citizenship fulfilled.

"It'll probably freeze before morning and the first person that comes along is liable to break a leg," Mr. Amos said cheerfully and Mrs. Amos laughed. "Well, I hope the first person to come along is that policeman."

The policeman didn't come along. But something infinitely more agreeable did. One morning Spring arrived.

It took Mrs. Amos by surprise. She had gone out to clean the front door brass and had stood for a moment looking at the dark snow heaped like slag on either side of the road and at the torn newspapers left over from the scrap drive, that clung and fluttered along the gutter. What a shocking housekeeper the City was, she was thinking. And then, quite without warning, she felt the sense of Spring. It was there in the quickening air and in the pale sunshine that struck along the rooftops, in the sudden dilation of heart and nerves, an incommunicable ecstasy far more subtle than any intimation of the senses. The children splashed in the brown runnels on the sidewalk and the postman swung whistling down the street.

Mrs. Amos smiled as he came up the walk. Postmen were the best of all public servants, she was thinking, faithful and tireless, meeting the public without arrogance or servility. "Well, it looks as though winter were over at last," she said.

"I'll say," the postman said, handing her her mail. "About time too."

She stood a moment inhaling the quickened lovely air. Then she turned to her mail. The dentist's bill, a letter from Aunt Hilda, a long blue envelope from the City Hall. Mrs. Amos stared incredulously through the blue envelope's little transparent front window. "Snow Clearance Sum—" she read.

"Oh Hell's BELLS!" she cried on a wail of anguish. And going inside slammed the front door right in the gentle face of Spring.

Of course, I'm embarrassed

I don't like to talk about worms, Boss. But you ought to know. Worms sap my strength, leave me too weak to fight serious illness.

Clean out those thieves, Boss, with Sergeant's SURE SHOT Capsules (Puppy Capsules for young dogs). They're easy to take, and how they work! In no time at all, I'll be my old self again.

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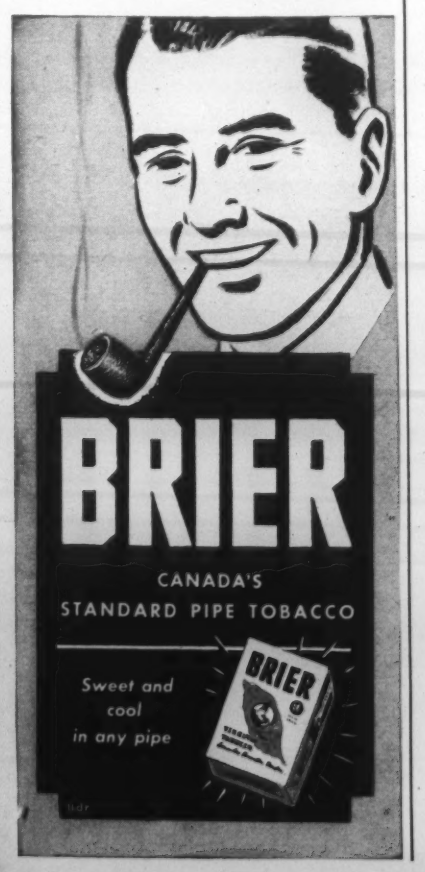

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15-18 inches, B. & B., $1.40 each;
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A policyholder reports on his life insurance company

THIS YEAR, in making its Annual Report to 31,000,000 policyholders, Metropolitan decided to try *something new*.

We asked Bruce Barton, a policyholder, and a well known writer, if he would write the report. He agreed.

So he visited our Home Office, asked a host of questions, looked into the facts and figures. According to his report, the things he learned about the Company confirm what the Examiners of the State Insurance Department found. Following their most recent official examination of the Company they had stated:

"From this examination, it becomes evident that the Company is in strong financial condition, that its affairs are ably managed, and that the business of the Company is being operated in the interests of its policyholders."

One out of every *five* persons in Canada and the United States is a Metropolitan policyholder. If, like Mr. Barton, you are one of this group, you'll be more than interested in the things he learned. Even if you're not a policyholder, you cannot help but enjoy reading Mr. Barton's account of what Metropolitan did in 1944 for the benefit of policyholders and public.

If you'd like a copy of this Annual Report to Policyholders, send in the little coupon below. It's yours for the asking.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1944

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves Required by Law — This amount, together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$5,923,550,602.75
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Held at Interest — These are funds left with the company to be paid in the future.	296,078,543.16
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders — Set aside for payment in 1945 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	114,154,637.00
Other Policy Obligations — Claims in process of settlement, estimated claims not yet reported, premiums paid in advance, etc.	67,579,917.19
Taxes Due or Accrued — Includes estimated amount of taxes payable in 1945 on the business of 1944.	21,656,953.00
Special Reserve for Investments — To provide against possible loss or fluctuation in their value.	104,368,000.00
Miscellaneous Liabilities	24,644,127.31
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$6,552,032,780.41

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Government Securities — Canadian and United States	$3,066,445,698.96
Other Bonds	1,919,930,288.87
Provincial, State and Municipal	$ 98,069,228.70
Railroad	588,210,136.87
Public Utilities	769,116,680.34
Industrial and Miscellaneous	464,534,242.96
Stocks — All but $2,407,086.53 are Preferred or Guaranteed.	104,596,021.13
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	916,419,648.68
Farms	$ 87,325,964.20
Other Property	829,093,684.48
Loans on Policies — Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.	370,567,520.95
Real Estate Owned — Includes $49,148,672.32 real estate under contract of sale and $146,808,180.56 Housing Projects and real estate for Company use.	310,793,056.22
Cash	143,063,675.82
Other Assets — Premiums due and deferred, interest and rents due and accrued, etc.	163,634,660.80
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS	$6,995,450,571.43

Thus, Assets exceed Obligations by **$443,417,791.02.** This safety fund is divided into

Special Surplus Funds . . . $15,760,000.00 **Unassigned Funds (Surplus)** . $427,657,791.02

These funds, representing about 7% of the obligations, serve as a cushion against possible unfavourable experience due to war or other conditions and give extra assurance that all policy benefits will be paid in full as they fall due.

NOTE:—Assets carried at $332,059,336.58 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1944 OPERATIONS

Life Insurance in Force, End of 1944 . $30,696,750,125 **Paid-for Life Insurance Issued During 1944** . $2,064,042,459

Amount Paid to Policyholders During 1944 . $592,034,726.22

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These facts about the Company's business in the Dominion during 1944 will be of particular interest to Metropolitan Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Victory Bonds Purchased in 1944	$44,000,000
Total Investments in Canadian War and Victory Bonds at end of 1944	$156,558,102
New Life Insurance Issued in 1944	$173,546,951
Life Insurance in Force in Canada, end of 1944:	
Ordinary	$945,539,187
Industrial	574,636,179
Group	154,995,172
Total	$1,675,170,538
Payments to Canadian Policyholders and their beneficiaries in 1944	$29,975,155
Total Investments in Canada, end of 1944	$395,018,395
Nursing Visits made in 1944	227,548

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $249,350,000.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

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Gentlemen:

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CITY..... PROVINCE.....

Religion Will Prosper If Not Its Churches

By THE VERY REV. W. R. INGE

Dean Inge does not agree with those who think that Christianity is disappearing as a moral and social force. In many ways the situation is more favorable than it was fifty years ago. Some of the traditional supports have been undermined by science and materialism and institutional religion has not advanced, but there is an increasing belief in the eternal values and with men most prone to turn to God in time of trouble this trend will continue to flourish.

Wallingford, England.

THE immediate effects of a great war upon religion and morals are always bad. The higher religion is depressed; superstition and freak substitutes for religion are encouraged. Many people cannot believe that a good God could permit such horrors as we are compelled to witness. Hatred and vindictiveness are stimulated everywhere. Loose conduct in sexual matters is much commoner than in peace time.

These unfavorable symptoms need not be and probably will not be permanent. In looking ahead we must pay more attention to changes which were manifest before the war, and are independent of convulsions in the life of nations. These will continue to operate after the fighting is over.

The traditional supports of religion have been undermined. We live in a scientific age, and no theory of causation is so intolerable to science as that which assumes occasional suspensions of the laws of nature by supernatural agency.

Miracles could prove nothing which is important for religion, but they would introduce confusion into the work of science. Thoughtful believers in God would be glad to be quit of them; but it is still true that, as Goethe says, a miracle is faith's dearest child.

Simple folk still cling to miracles and resent the attempt to explain them as symbolic intermediaries between the seen and the unseen, between the world of facts and the world of values.

Prophecy, which in primitive Christianity was the corner-stone of apologetics, is also discredited. There is no reason to think that holy men can foresee the future.

It is no longer possible to say with Chillingworth that the Bible is the religion of Protestants. Even the New Testament contains elements of secondary value, and much of the Old Testament is frankly an embarrassment to those who still hold the idea of the religion of a book.

Machinery Breaking Down

These beliefs were never more than scaffolding, or supports round which faith has twined itself; but the loss of them is severely felt, and much harm is done by well-meaning traditionalists who argue that Christianity stands or falls with the factual occurrence of such narratives as the discovery of the empty tomb.

Quite apart from this intellectual crisis, institutional religion is suffering from the growing neglect of its ministrations. This neglect is only partly a sign of loss of faith. Much of the service-books — for example of the Anglican prayerbook — is obsolete, and unintelligible to those who have had no special teaching.

Books, lectures, and especially broadcasting, have made men and women more independent of public worship. Sunday has become a day not only of rest, but of pleasure and amusement. In short, the whole machinery of organized worship appears to be breaking down.

Many persons, among both the friends and enemies of institutional religion, think that these symptoms portend the disappearance of Christianity as a social and moral force. The blatant repudiation of it by more than one Continental government is less disquieting than the absolute indifference of the greater part of the population even in a country like our own, where it was long a potent force in moulding the lives of the British people.

That is not my opinion. Among thoughtful people, in all countries where men and women are allowed to speak openly, there is a consensus of opinion that civilization can only be saved by a religious revival.

The leaders of thought are more friendly to religion than they were half a century ago. Science is no longer hostile. Materialism as a philosophy is no longer felt to be satisfactory. Many physicists are ready to admit that there is a world of eternal values which we have as good a right to believe in as in the world of visible phenomena.

But I do not rest my confidence on climates of opinion, even if they prove more favorable than they appear at first sight. What is the real foundation of faith in all the higher religions? It is what the Quakers call the 'inner light, the presence of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of men.

All Christians from the time of St. Paul have called this presence the Spirit of Jesus, of that divine Being who liveth and was dead, and behold He is alive for evermore, of Him who promised to be with us all the days, even to the end of the world.

We will not dispute with those who hesitate to make this identification, but only with those who deny the reality of this spiritual presence. It is not universal, of course. There will never be an inconvenient crowd at the narrow gate; no teacher has ever been so discouraging as Christ to those who wish to test their convictions by counting heads. But there is a great crowd of witnesses, amply sufficient to prove the reality of the vision of God. If a dozen honest men tell me that they have climbed the Matterhorn, I am satisfied that the summit of that mountain is accessible, though I shall never get there myself.

The Three Absolute Values

What is the testimony of the Holy Spirit? First, that God hears us when we pray. Second, that God reveals Himself to us as perfect Goodness or Love, as Truth, and as Beauty. These are the three absolute values, which stand in their own right, and are not means to anything beyond themselves, nor even to each other.

I may doubt what my duty is, but if I know it I must do it without asking questions. Thus there arises a definite standard of values, by which we are to shape our lives. God is Love, God is Light, God is Spirit; so says the writer whom we call St. John.

If we believe that these absolute values are not revelations of the will and nature of God, but figments of our minds chosen for practical purposes, we are not religious, and have no part nor lot with Christ.

To love God and our neighbor; to do our duty; to believe and reverence the truth; to admire what is beautiful in nature, in art and in conduct — these things, with some difference of emphasis, are acknowledged by all the higher religions.

This kind of religion is an inalienable treasure of humanity. There is no danger that it will disappear, though some periods of history are more secularized than others. If I am right in thinking that our time of prosperity is over and that hard times await us, history leads us to expect a revival of religion. For men are most prone to turn to God in times of trouble.

The future of Church institutions is more doubtful, because the dead hand is very powerful in religion. They will do no good by coquetting with authority, forbidding private judgment, nor with what Americans call fundamentalism.

To exploit superstition is to degrade religion, and no Church ever goes into politics without coming out badly smirched. An institution may always win a spurious success by an unholy alliance with the winning side in politics.

Something of the kind, we are told, was offered to Christ, who replied, "Get thee hence, Satan."

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Hooverism in Relief is Spoiling a Good Job

By D. W. BROGAN

We are helping to liberate Europe but our post-liberation policy is shortsighted, says this noted Briton. The liberated peoples are more poorly fed than they were under the Germans. The official attitude is one reminiscent of the days of Hoover in Washington. There is no imagination or spirit of action.

London.

THERE are two great problems present to the minds of observers of Europe today: the problem presented by the apparently imminent collapse of the Third Reich, and the problem presented by the state of liberated Europe. The two are connected.

Europe is desperately anaemic because of the rule of the Third Reich, but the ending of that rule does not end the problems it has created.

The German new order was a military expedient complicated by official plunder and private graft. From our point of view it was a good thing that there was so much plundering and so much graft. They hindered the working of the military machine. But graft and plunder are bad things and Europe is suffering from their results.

Nevertheless, it is important not to confuse the issue and induce the belief that the near chaos in Europe is the result of breaking up a planned system, good in itself, bad only because of the character and motives of the planners. Western Europe is weak and uncertain in its movements and cannot, all at once, unlearn all the lessons it had to learn under German rule, though they are now becoming mere bad habits instead of being wholly necessary expedients.

When we look at Europe we must bear in mind that, in addition to normal human weaknesses, we are looking at people weakened in many new ways by an ordeal of whose character literally we cannot have any adequate conception.

Mere petulant comment on the politics of those countries is stupid bad manners. It is also a political mistake which may have to be paid for.

Europe has suffered a great moral and physical ordeal. The wonder is that it has stood the shock as well. Nevertheless, there is a limit even for the most tough and resilient nations. We may be approaching that limit. The price of liberation has been high.

It has meant not only new and terrible destruction, especially in Normandy and Holland. It has meant the aggravation of hunger. It is roughly true that all the liberated countries are much worse fed now than they were under the Germans.

Up to a point, that is nobody's fault. Up to a point: but as I have listened to the various explanations of this state of affairs, I have begun to wonder whether we have not passed that point and are now in a period when it is somebody's fault, the fault of the higher planners of the war in the West.

When I have listened, some times in silence and some times not, in Washington and London, before D-Day and after, to this higher rationalism, I have been puzzled by a vague feeling of "Where have I heard or read this kind of thing before?" And I now have the answer.

Hooverism Wrong Spirit

This is Hooverism. Mr. Hoover was and is a man of genuine philanthropy and with great practical experience in the material handling of relief problems. He is a man of great intellectual power, of courage and public spirit. He is a brilliant administrator.

But when Mr. Roosevelt took over from him as President at the beginning of 1933 the American social and political structure was strained to breaking point. And the federal government, under Mr. Hoover's direction, kept waiting for something to turn up, kept producing optimistic statements, kept investigating, producing admirable reports and statistics, all the human and bureaucratic substitutes for action.

Mr. Roosevelt saved the United States by throwing all this overboard, by accepting the military axiom that action imperfect, ill-prepared, is better than the most sagacious plans delayed beyond the time in which they could have any effect.

Many of Mr. Roosevelt's expedients were very dubious. Yet Mr. Roosevelt did the one thing necessary; he acted with imagination, daring and sympathy. He may, like the hero of romance, have galloped in all directions at once, but the impression of energy, of freedom from crippling precedent, of humanity, was more important.

Could the United States have stood the drought of 1934 under Hoover? I don't believe it for a moment. Can Europe wait in docile confidence till Allied plans made for an entirely different situation have been carefully amended or even carried out?

It may be a case not of too little and too late, but too much, too late. What we want is the spirit of the New Deal, the spirit shown by Mr. Churchill over 30 years ago.

The buck cannot now be passed. Someone, civilian or military, has decided these things in the past, and must decide them now. It will not do for the civilians to say we cannot interfere with the soldiers. It is probably wrong to ask soldiers to consider the general social results of their strategy. That is the statesmen's job. It is an urgent job.

We have to think of what an appearance of too Godlike wisdom does when it affects the health and life of children. The number of men and women who can be totally rational at the sight of the suffering and death of their children is small. Children are dying of malnutrition in Paris and in Belgium, of a complication of all kinds of hardships in parts of Holland. For the peace and good will of Europe, this is a political fact of the first importance.

Lastly, there is another appetite which the New Order has sharpened in Western Europe. That appetite is for freedom, two kinds of freedom—freedom from the Germans, freedom from the methods used by the Germans. The first was, emotionally, the more important. But it has been attained. The second kind of freedom is now the most urgent spiritual demand.

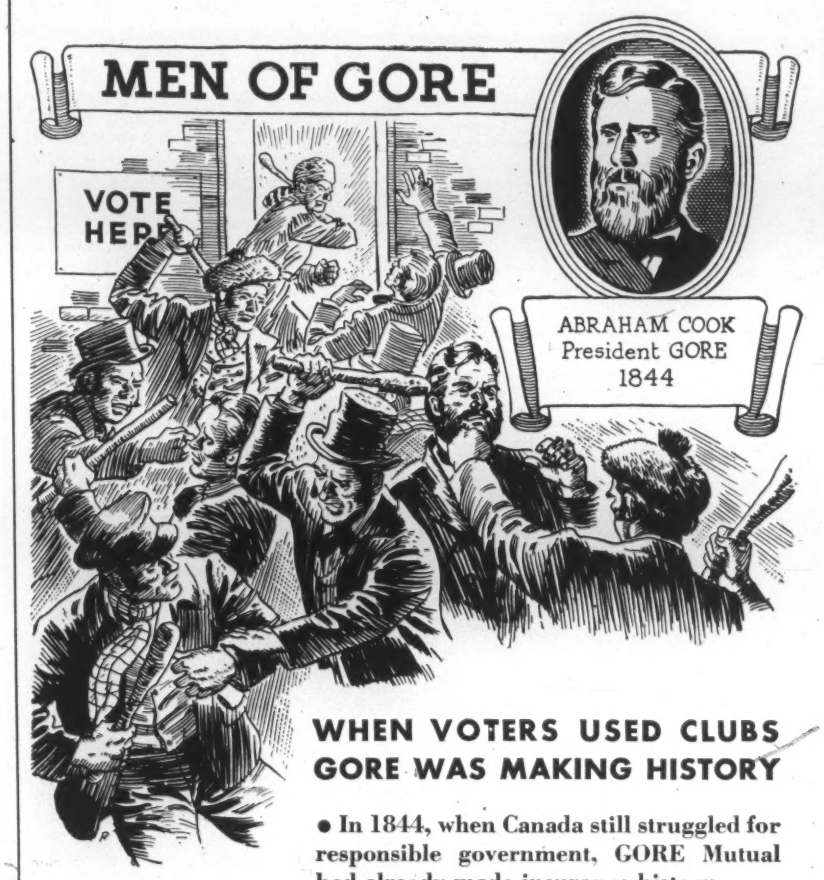
It is the old-fashioned kind of freedom, the kind that Washington and Lincoln and Gladstone used to make. It is freedom from a life controlled by an omni-present and omnipotent secret police (*anybody's* secret police); it is freedom from dogmatic control by an *élite, any élite.*

In our comments on European affairs, we should at least make up our minds: do we or do we not believe that the forces that mean this old-fashioned kind of freedom deserve support, at least moral support?

If we do, we shall find far more grounds for hope that, in Western Europe at least, the desperate wounds inflicted by Germany and the existence of old and serious weaknesses aggravated by the war, will not kill the spirit of our common civilization.

Now is the time to have confidence in our own ideas and ideals.

"If we can't give Europe liberty, at least give her Spam," said a famous American journalist to a State Department official. Give her both—and see how quickly she will recover the use of her limbs.



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Are Mr. Wallace's Critics Men of Little Vision or Harder Head?

By ARTHUR A. BALLANTINE

The following is a reprint of a letter to the editor of the New York Times. The writer, Arthur A. Ballantine, is a lawyer and former Under-Secretary of the United States Treasury. He has specialized in law relating to business organizations and taxation.

THE statement made by Henry A. Wallace before the Commerce Committee of the Senate last January has an importance extending beyond the controversy about the Secretaryship. It urges the greater possibilities of life for every American under greatly increased activity on the part of the Government. What Mr. Wallace amplifies is in large part a reflection of statements of the President, as in his opening message to the present Congress, yet presented apart from other urgent matters the subject is here thrown into high relief.

Mr. Wallace's plea is for an "economic bill of rights," guaranteeing to all satisfactory employment, and beyond that satisfactory homes, medical services, freedom from old age and hazards of life, education and leisure. The objective is to be realized within the framework of accustomed American ways of life, through private industry, with no sacrifice of any essential social value.

As to the attractiveness of the projected ends there can be no difference of opinion: they are basic American objectives. The question is whether those who have doubts as to the meaning and effect of Mr. Wallace's plan are, as he maintains, enemies of his ideals—"men of little vision," or perhaps men of equal heart but harder head.

Given substance, Mr. Wallace's plan would present two main phases. First, as to how all the desirable things are to be paid for. As to that Mr. Wallace's answer is—so far as they are not supplied spontaneously—paid for by the Government.

As annual wages are provided the Government will see that they are not a source of loss to the employers. Satisfactory and riskless farm prices, if involving loss, will be at the cost of the Government.

It was immediately suggested to Mr. Wallace that such burdens might involve continuous expansion of the Government debt beyond the three hundred billion postwar figure now foreseen, perhaps beyond the four hundred billion. Mr. Wallace's answer was simply that this was a question demanding more extensive presentation than could then be made. That presentation, not yet made, is of course of great concern.

Mr. Wallace thinks that the program "can provivde America with a national income of such size that it will be possible to reduce tax rates still further * * * and still collect enough revenues to meet the needs of the Government, including the orderly retirement of the national debt."

He made no specification, however, of any basis for such an opinion and that point again is vital, for what the Government spends sooner or later comes from the people.

Practical application of the doctrines of Mr. Wallace involves more than finance—it involves in the end the essential direction and control of employment and production. If the Government is to guarantee jobs, the Government cannot long refrain from telling people where and at what they are to work. If the Government is to guarantee the supply of products for public consumption, the Government in the end will determine what products are to be produced.

Implication Seen

To have essential initiative and business direction pass from private enterprise to the state is, of course, what is commonly called "economic planning." In his statement Mr. Wallace does not in terms advocate this or the so-called "planned economy," but that seems to be the fair implication of the statement translated into practice,

Probably the most complete fulfillment of the economic planning idea is, of course, the Russian state of today. Presumably the essence is fairly expressed in an article of 1943 in the Russian journal, *Pod Znamenen Marizma*, translated in the September, 1944, issue of *The American Economic Review*.

While there is some expression in the article favorable to the historic role of American and English capitalism, it conceives socialism as irretrievably established. It states:

"In accordance with the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., the economic basis of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist economic system in socialist property in the tools and means of production established through the liquidation of the capitalist economic system, the abolition of exploitation of man by man." The idea of the U.S.S.R. as state capitalism is repudiated as a "heinous theory."

According to the article, the planned objectives of the system are to be achieved "working through the consciousness and will of man as represented by * * * the Soviet state and the Communist party, which guides all the activity of the toiling masses."

In practice this appears to mean that in most essentials the life of the worker is prescribed by all-powerful state officers. The worker's wages may indeed be fixed upon an incentive basis, with labor valued as the measure, but without bargaining, collective or otherwise. The worker's union is a "company union" in the fullest sense. What the worker can do with his incentive pay depends upon his Government ration card.

In earlier writings while always indicating hope for the possibilities of the accustomed American plan Mr. Wallace frequently veers away from it toward the Russian idea. Among other things, he states: "In some respects both the Prussians and the

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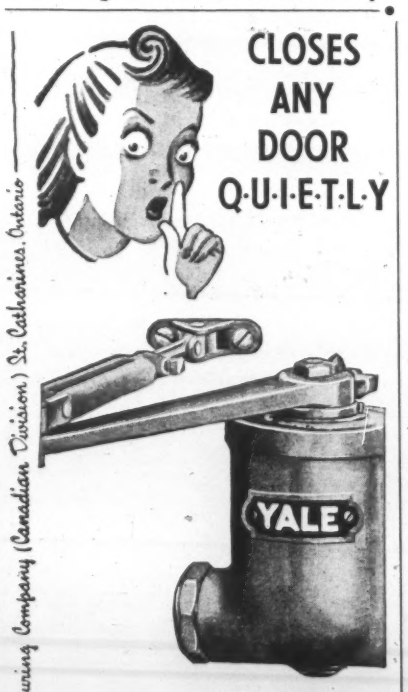

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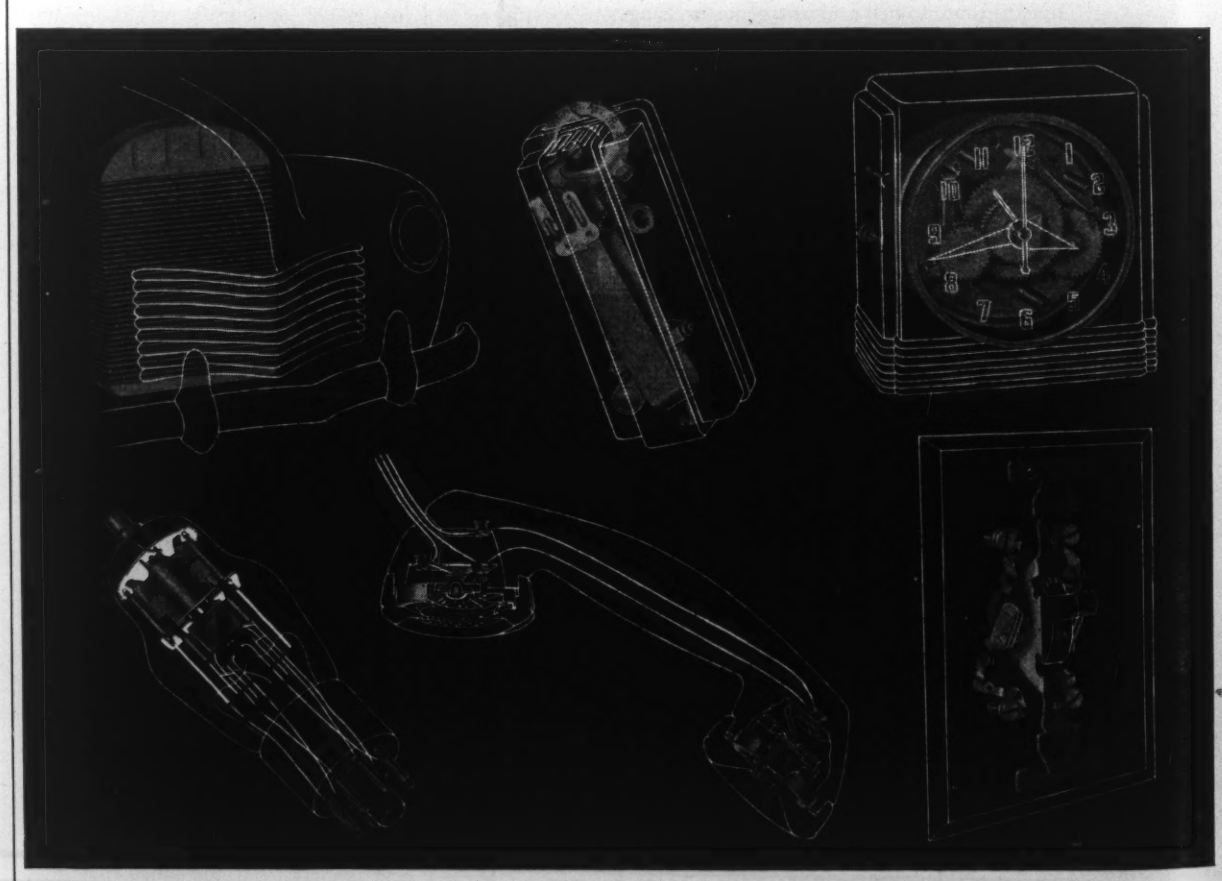

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Saskatchewan's new Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Miller of Moose Jaw, who was associated with the earliest daily newspapers in that province, and has been publisher and managing editor of the Moose Jaw Times-Herald for almost 50 years, took oath of office on March 3. Here Premier Douglas (right) looks on as Mr. Miller signs the official document. Chief Justice W. M. Martin, who administered the oath, is seen at the left. Mr. Miller was one of the founders of the first co-operative newsgathering agency in Canada, the Western Co-operative Press, fore-runner of the Canadian Press, of which he has been a director for many years.

Russians have perceived the signs of the times rather than we."

In spite of shortcomings of the American economic system, with all its vast achievements for the common good, shift to economic planning is of course, not widely advocated in the United States, nor is it in terms advocated by Mr. Wallace. Yet it is well to notice the growing volume of expressions in contemporary background literature for economic planning.

It is perhaps surprising to find that a Professor of Sociology at a leading American university in the East declares in a recent book: "Such great values as the national, state or even private property are at the present time obsolete to a considerable degree."

An earlier volume, published not long ago, from a Professor of Philosophy, predicted that private enterprise would be replaced by what is neither socialism nor communism, but "managerism." As to whether "a revolutionary mass movement and the terror and purges that accompany such a movement" will be part of the development this philosopher says: "Historical precedent and an analysis of present conditions do not make possible an assured answer."

No list of confident commentators would be complete without including Prof. Harold Laski. The title of a book of his published not long ago was simply "Reflections on the Revolution of Our Time." The opening sentence is: "We are in the midst of a period of revolutionary change that is likely to be as profound as any in the modern history of the human race."

He states: "What is certain is that we are moving into an era of planned society; what is quite uncertain is the purpose for which we can plan."

New System Foreseen

Turning from academic thinkers, we have had the prolific Stuart Chase, who regards the fear of inflation, of a crushing national debt, of bureaucracy and paternalism, all as "bodies." He sees ahead "a new kind of profit system which is not based on capitalism; a new kind of private enterprise not based on private initiative—a system under which the Government provides the capital and takes the risk."

Economic planning, the polite name for totalitarianism, is not likely to be thrust upon the American people as an avowed program—that could come about only through open revolution. The real possibility is that with war developments, with the persistent undermining of the foundation of the accustomed order and with the best of motives, as in the case of Mr. Wallace, measures may be sanctioned which actually lead to planned economy and the all-inclusive state.

What must be weighed against the plea for "planned economy," implied by the "economic bill of rights," is that so far as can be seen the system cannot operate without dictatorship.

A carefully reasoned presentation of this thought is contained in a recent little book, "The Road to Serfdom," by Prof. Frederick A. Hayek, for some years a lecturer at the London School of Economics. Professor Hayek is an Austrian economist, who knows revolution at first hand. He points out that "what our planners demand is a central direction of all economic activity according to a single plan, laying down how the resources of society should be 'consciously directed' to serve particular ends in a definite way."

This development means, as he says, the substitution of coercion for the use of spontaneous powers of society—freedom of the market, competition, voluntary association. The change is always pressed in the name of progress.

Paramount Questions

Two obvious questions must be answered by those who encourage the development of planned economy.

The first is: "Can planned economy actually supply goods and jobs in greater abundance than free economy?" Can we dispense with the democracy of the market, of free choice and the vital springs of competition?

It is not to be assumed that totalitarianism solves the problem of employment. What was accomplished for employment in Germany depended largely on preparation for war. In Russia war preparation was supplemented by intensive industrialization of largely undeveloped country. Nor have observers found actual conditions of employment there desirable from an American standpoint.

The second question is: "In any case, from the human standpoint can we afford to replace liberty with dictatorship?" If we all work for the state, if the only real avenue to satisfaction and advancement is political, there can be no real control over those in power.

The alternative to a planned economy is by no means mere laissez-faire with excesses of rugged individualism but an evergrowing liberal state operating with more and more intelligent regulation, but always on the basis of the freedom and spontaneous energies of the people, so fruitful in the past. The line between constructive regulation and crippling take-over is difficult to draw, but must be studied and observed. The most fruitful economy that the world has ever seen has not lost the springs of vitality nor is it ready for the paralyzing blueprint of the official.

The great question is whether we shall place reliance on an idealistic chart or on the American charter of freedom. We Americans do not love monopoly, and only by inattention or blindness would we turn over our beloved country into the greatest of all monopolies—the super state.

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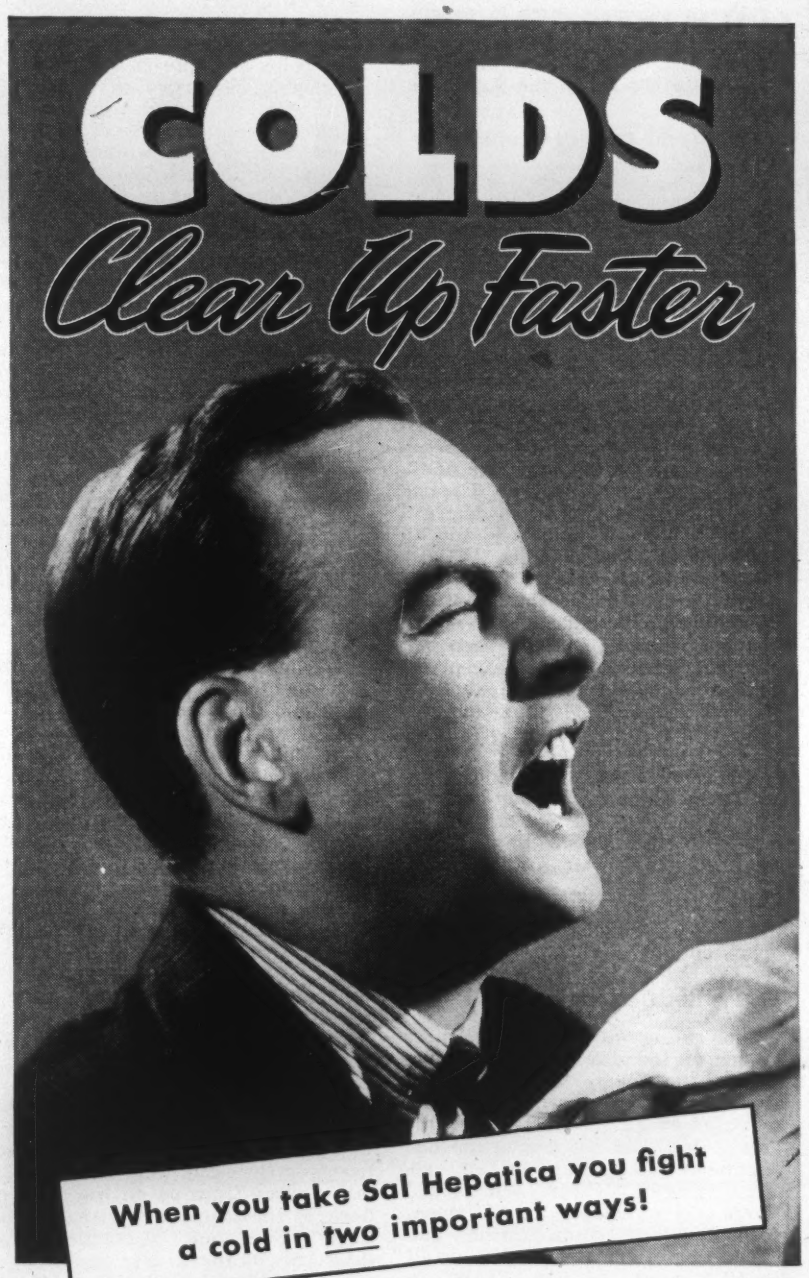

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This Time There Must Be Real Disarmament

By BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. H. MORGAN, K.C.

General Morgan was British Military Representative on the Inter-Allied Council of the Control Commission for the Disarmament of Germany from 1919 until 1923. Based on his experience then, he says that disarmament of Germany, as decided at the Crimea Conference, con only be effective if it is complete. It cannot be mere reduction in armament. Also, there must be occupation by an adequate force to ensure that the disarmament is carried out, and there must be effective penalty clauses in the Armistice terms.

This is the first of two articles by General Morgan.

MARSHAL FOCH predicted to me in 1919 that the disarmament of Germany would, under the circumstances by which it was conditioned, be a failure. And a failure it was.

So much was already apparent to those of us who served on the Military Control Commission long before the Commission was peremptorily withdrawn, its task unfinished, its warnings ignored, its protests silenced, as the price exacted by the astute Stresemann for the signature of the fatuous "Pact" of Locarno. Locarno was the greatest "confidence trick" in the history of diplomacy, and the trickster was Stresemann.

Not a single article of the Disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles had, at the time of Stresemann's overtures in 1925, been carried out in its integrity, except the article which decreed the abolition of conscription and that abolition was, as a result, deprived of any efficacy it might have had.

Our control was completely frustrated by German "counter-control." The public were not told this by any responsible statesman until a few months ago when Mr. Anthony Eden, in the Commons on September 29, admitted as much. The admission was a little late. It was, in fact, just 20 years too late.

Only Reduction Decreed

The causes of this ignominious failure of the disarmament articles of the Treaty were manifold. I will attempt to summarize them. It should be observed at the outset that the Treaty itself did not decree the disarmament of Germany in any absolute sense of the word. What it did decree was a *reduction* of her armament. Between "disarmament" and a reduction of armaments there is all the difference in the world. If you are really going to disarm a country, you must demobilize and disestablish its armed forces altogether. If you do not, you leave it with a military tradition, and a force, however reduced, to cherish that tradition, to cherish it and to exploit it.

You cannot possibly prevent such a force from forming cadres for its own expansion, sooner or later, to the full stature of the force you have attempted to reduce. Foch foresaw that, as he foresaw everything, but the politicians thought they knew better.

Shortly before his death, he placed at my disposal his confidential papers on the origin and the chequered history of the disarmament proceedings at the Peace Conference. In them he predicted, in particular, two things. One was that the disarmament, the *relative* disarmament of Germany would be impossible without an Allied occupation of the whole of Germany. The other was that the "Treaty" army of 100,000 effectives, voluntarily enlisted for a twelve-year term, would become nothing less than a vast Training Corps—an Army of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned.

Both predictions were fulfilled. In Berlin I had incontrovertible evidence that the Reichswehr establishment consisted, at one time, of not less than eight thousand officers and seventy-two thousand N.C.O.s.

A monstrously hydrocephalic thing that Army of twenty thousand privates and eighty thousand officers, it may be said, and surely a "freak of nature." But the Germans are not freakish. They never do anything without a purpose.

German Artifice

The purpose was, of course, the building-up of a masked reserve. The rank and file were never enlisted for the Treaty term of 12 years. They were enlisted only for three to six months, at the end of which they made room for others. There was also a duplicate of the Reichswehr under another name, the so-called Security Police. And there were vast auxiliary formations.

Thus was the purpose achieved. When, in 1936, the man whose purpose it was—our great antagonist, General Von Seeckt—died, all the German military periodicals, throwing off the mask, saluted him as the man who had "resurrected the old Army."

It was just because the Allied Forces were not in occupation of the whole of Germany that Von Seeckt was so successful. The only Allied troops in Germany were hundreds of miles away from us on the farther bank of the Rhine, and strictly confined to that "zone" of occupation by the terms of the Treaty itself. As a "security" for the execution of the disarmament articles of the Treaty they were almost, if not quite, worthless. And they were a "wasting security" at that.

The original British Army of Occupation, which marched into Cologne with such impressive pomp and circumstance in November 1918, was no longer an army at all by March 1922, the time at which German obstruction to our Commission was at its height. When, in that month, General Godley took over the command, it had shrunk from five Army Corps to a mere shadow of its former self, in other words, from 275,000 officers and men to below 10,000.

The Control Commission itself was not an armed force at all. We were, at our maximum strength, only 383 officers with a handful of men, orderlies, batmen, clerks, chauffeurs, despatch-riders, all of whom had been ordered to leave their rifles behind at Cologne.

We had no power to give any orders to any German authorities, whether military or civil, whether soldiers or police. When we inspected a Reichswehr unit in barracks, all we could do was to demand the production of strength returns, nominal rolls, pay sheets, "rank lists," and the like, but we had no power to check them by parading the men, much less the officers, and all these returns were almost invariably "faked".

Our uniforms commanded some respect—as uniforms in Germany usually do, unless you happen to be a prisoner of war—but not obedience. We were, indeed, often threatened, especially in the Nationalist Press. "Kill the lot" proclaimed the Deutsche Zeitung on our arrival.

Long after the Commission was withdrawn, General Weygand cheerfully remarked to me one day in Paris: "Neither the Marshal nor I ever expected any of you to come back alive."

It may be that we owed our immunity to the very fact that we were so unsuccessful in getting things done. Our attempts to secure the disarmament of the civil population in particular were, as might have been expected under such circumstances, a total failure.

20,000 Guns Kept Back

We had to rely on the "cooperation" of the German police, with the result that millions of rifles remained unaccounted for—they remained in private hands to form the arsenal of the Storm Troopers of the future. As for guns—that is to say, artillery—the German Government, on one pretext or another, steadfastly refused to produce their registers of gun manufacture during the war. Therefore, we never knew what proportion the guns surrendered to us bore to the guns still in their possession. Our greatest expert on the subject, General Walch, of the French Army, told me that there were at least 20,000 field guns unaccounted for. This was a "conservative" estimate. There were far more.

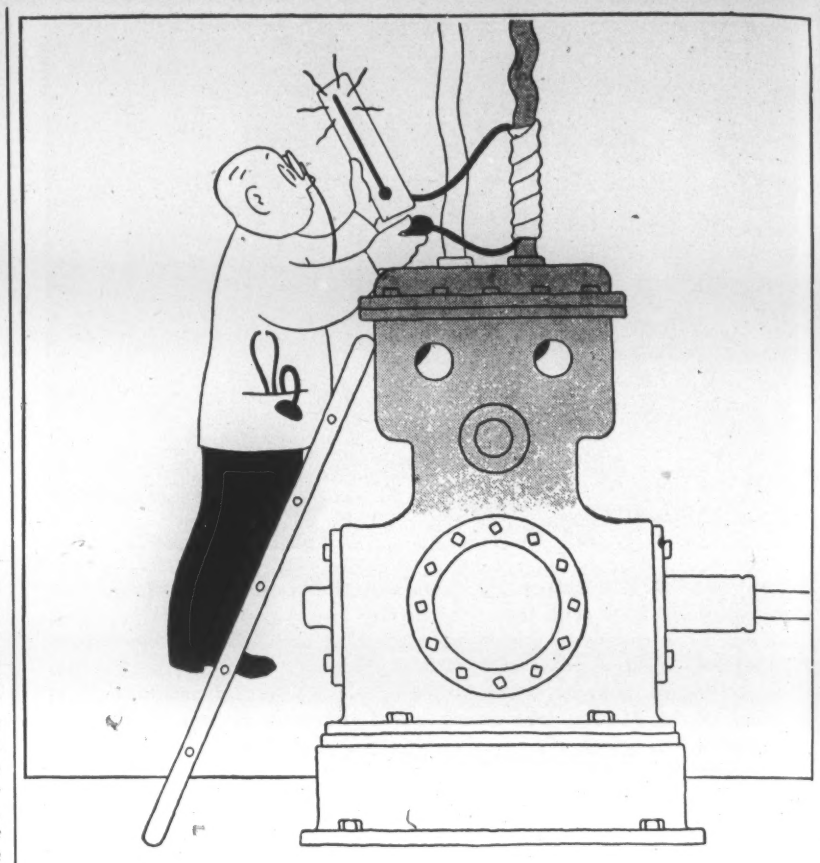
But our greatest handicap of all was the total absence in the Treaty of what the lawyers call "sanctions"; in other words, penalties for its non-observance. The only "sanction" it contained was for the non-payment of Reparations and, as all the world now knows, it was a singularly ineffective one.

When the French, rightly or wrongly—rightly as I now think—attempted to enforce that particular sanction by the occupation of the Ruhr, they failed.

There was a time clause in the Treaty. By it, Germany bound herself to disarm in six months. The best comment on its futility is that we remained in Berlin seven years, to be hustled off the scene with our work unfinished at the end of them.

It was, of course, a fatal mistake to make disarmament a term of the Treaty at all. It should have been made a term of the Armistice, or of its renewal, with a plain intimation that until disarmament was complete no Treaty at all would be made.

There would then have been available the most potent "sanction" of a renewal of hostilities when the German military authorities, and the Republican Government, did not come to heel.



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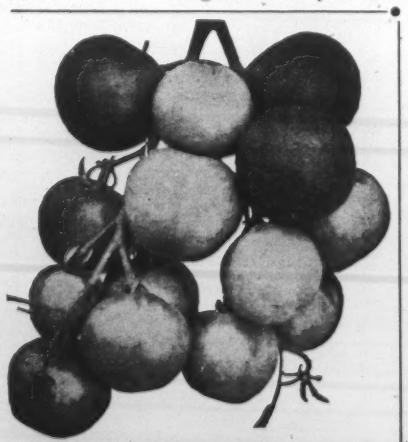

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Britain's Primate is Man of Strong Will

By H. E. WORTHAM

The new Archbishop of Canterbury has not had the colorful career of the late Dr. Temple but the confidence which he has inspired was attested to when it was unanimously agreed that he would be the next Primate of All England.

The writer says that there is no doubt about Dr. Fisher being a strong man and that "the absolute power wielded by the headmaster of a public school is not uncongenial to him as a bishop".

WHEN Dr. Temple suddenly died, on October 26, 1944, at the very beginning of what promised to be a great period of achievement as Archbishop of Canterbury, it was agreed in Church of England circles that Dr. Fisher, the Bishop of London, was marked out to take his place.

This consensus of opinion was remarkable for many reasons. In the first place no two men could offer greater contrast in personality. Dr. Temple's wide, almost exuberant sympathies, embraced economic as well as spiritual problems. For 30 years he had been known for his Socialistic leanings and at one time he had been a member of the Labor Party. When Dr. Temple made a public speech he could always command headlines from the Press.

Bankers—or rather the banking system on which the credit of the City of London has been built up—he would attack with the outspoken courage characteristic of his temperament. This made good copy for the newspapers. What the greater public did not realize with the same vividness was that Dr. Temple wielded a spiritual influence within the Church of England which had nothing whatever to do with his political leanings. He was a fine preacher, eloquent and learned, and one of the most accomplished theologians who ever occupied the See of Canterbury.

Dr. Geoffrey Fisher belongs to a very different type. He is a great scholar, and his career has one curious parallel with that of Dr. Temple. Both were in turn headmaster of Repton, one of the English public schools. But whereas Dr. Temple held that post for only four years before accepting important preferment which led, after seven years, to his becoming Bishop of Manchester, one of the key posts in the Church of England, Dr. Fisher spent 18 years at Repton, and then went straight to Chester, of which he was bishop till 1939.

Dr. Fisher, however, though he did nothing to attract public attention, never venturing to speak on general subjects and thus drawing limelight from the Press, became known as a first-class administrator and a most capable man in counsel. He stood out in Convocation (an assembly of Clergy of the Church of England) for his statesmanlike grasp of the many problems that the Church has had to face. Hence when Dr. Winnington-Ingram, who is still alive, resigned the bishopric of London in 1939, after a long reign of 38 years, Dr. Fisher was considered a worthy successor.

His task was made more difficult by the damage London churches had suffered in many blitzes. But by all accounts he has tackled the problem in masterly fashion—and he leaves for his successor plans which should enable the great metropolitan diocese to do its work after the war not unduly shackled by the exigencies of finance.

At Canterbury even bigger tasks await him. At Lambeth Palace, traditional home of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he will be the head of a body which is world wide. The Primate of All England has an imperial as well as a national position.

Identified With No Party

A Lambeth Conference—a periodical assembly of bishops of the Church of England held at Lambeth Palace—is due after the war, over which Dr. Fisher will preside. Those who know him best are confident that he will prove equal to all the tasks of organization and coordination that this will entail. He has a clear brain, with a grasp of detail which does not obscure principles, is lucid though not eloquent as a speaker, and personally, is as approachable as was Dr. Temple.

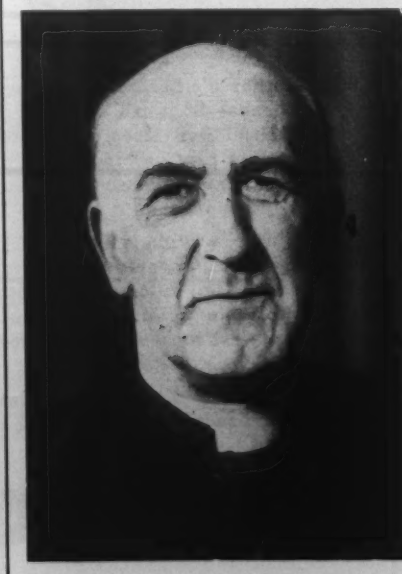
It is to his advantage, perhaps, that he is identified with no party, either in Church or State. And there is no question about his being a strong man. Indeed it has been said of him that the absolute power wielded by the headmaster of a public school is not uncongenial to him as a bishop. He listens to what others say—he makes his own decisions.

He goes to Canterbury with less experience of ecclesiastical statesmanship than any of his recent predecessors. This disadvantage, however, may turn out well for him in the end. He starts, as it were, with a clean sheet, and there is no doubt that he is shrewd and cautious.

Personally he is a man of simple tastes, who smokes his pipe and enjoys a homely and very happy domestic life.

Mrs. Fisher is an admirable helpmeet to her busy husband. They have six sons, four being now grown up and in the services. At Fulham Palace, the traditional home of the Bishops of London, Dr. and Mrs. Fisher shut up many of the rooms. At Lambeth, on the other hand, the question of accommodation will be difficult. For this fine Palace, with its historic memories, has been badly damaged by bombing, and Dr. and Mrs. Temple, who had no children, had some trouble in fitting up what was no more than a small flat amidst its architectural grandeurs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, has also a palace in his Cathedral City, and in this he will be able to enjoy the pleasures of the full family circle.



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½ Teaspoonful of salt
¾ Cupful of milk
1 Cupful of raw rhubarb, very finely diced
Cream the shortening and the sugar together until well blended and fluffy. Add the vanilla then the well beaten egg. Sift and measure the flour and sift again with the baking powder and salt. Add to the first mixture alternately with the milk. Fold in the rhubarb. Fill greased muffin tins ⅔ full and bake in a moderate oven—350 deg. Fahr. for 20 to 25 minutes, or steam if desired. Serve as a muffin or as dessert with pudding sauce. Makes 12 puffs.
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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Possibility of Rockets as Mail Carriers Was Seen Before War

By JOHN WINDROW

THE suggestion has been made that after the war large rockets like V2 should be used for carrying mails. The "warhead" of explosive would be replaced by a chamber containing mail bags and a parachute which would open at the end of the flight and lower the rocket, its fuel expended, gently to earth. The proposal is by no means new. Plans for a Europe to America rocket mail were put forward by Professor Hermann Oberth, the German rocket pioneer some years before the war, but the technical devices necessary for such a flight were not then in existence—it is extremely doubtful whether they are even to-day.

All the same a surprising number of mail-carrying rockets were built and used before the war. A probably complete record before me shows some 32 mail-carrying flights, for many of which special postage stamps were printed and issued. Until recently these stamps, not being "official," attracted little attention from collectors, but in view of the developments of the last year they are likely to boom. Many of them were of attractive design.

The first mail-carrying rocket flight is generally accepted as that between Schockel and Radegund in Austria in February 1931. The rocket was designed by Friedrich Schmiedl, well-known in this field of experiment. He had been conducting experiments with mail-carrying rockets since 1928, his early rockets being equipped with recording instruments for obtaining data. A few weeks after the first flight in Austria, a mail-carrying rocket was successfully fired by Reinhold Tiling at Dielingen in Germany. Other flights followed and in September the first specially-printed rocket-mail stamp was printed for use between Hochtroetsch and Semirach, Austria.

Many flights in Austria and Germany followed during the next few years, and interest was first aroused in Britain when the German Gerhard Zucker went there for experimental flights. Zucker obtained the colored "stickers" designed for the International Airpost Exhibition held in London in May 1934 and overprinted some 6,000 with "Rocket Post—First British Flight" and "Zucker Rocket Post—Rocket fee two shillings and sixpence—Paid" very faintly. Letters carrying these stickers—they were not strictly postage stamps—and "Post-marked" "Trial Firing Sussex Downs 6 Vl 34" were placed in his aluminum cartridge rocket and fired in the early hours of June 6 on the Sussex Downs.

In the following month Zucker attempted to fire 4,800 letters from Harris to Scarp in the Outer Hebrides, but the first rocket exploded prematurely, nearly killing the inventor and the second rocket three days later was equally unfortunate. The letters—which included four addressed to the King — were scattered. Zucker persevered and in the following December tried to send six hundred letters from Lymington on the Hampshire coast to the Isle of Wight. According to Zucker, shortly before the discharge, he was officially informed that he must make his rocket land in the sea. At any rate, although the rocket was this time successfully discharged, it made a sharp turn, travelled about a mile and came down in some marshes on the Hampshire coast. The letters which bore the stamp specially printed for the Hebrides mail overprinted "Isle of Wight" were recovered and taken to Lymington for posting in the usual way.

Regulations Kept Work Back

These failures in Britain resulted in interest being lost there by the public. But there was the further point that the construction of the rockets was extremely expensive and that Home Office regulations made experiment with new explosives—essential to success—very difficult, if not impossible. The use of liquid explosive mixtures—with which the Germans gained success—was an offence under the Explosives Act of 1875 and the Home Office insisted that filling, if any, should take place on premises licensed under the Explosives Act and fired from a suitable range approved by local authorities.

A certain number of experimental flights continued in other countries. There were mail-carrying flights in India, including ones from ship to shore and from shore to lighthouse. In 1936, the first U.S. rocket aeroplane flight was made at Greenwood Lake, N.Y., and for some time there was a regular service, the mail being forwarded by the postal authorities. A month after the start of the war, an experimental rocket-mail was fired in Cuba.

It is possible that after the war there will be many more experimental postal flights, although the adaption of the powerful military rockets to postal needs will involve many problems. Fundamentally, the difficulty at present seems to be lack of control over long distances. It might be convenient to have mail fired by rocket from New York to England, but under present methods of control, the error in direction might be such that as many days would be spent searching for the rocket as hours would be saved on ordinary air mail! Over shorter distances, the saving in time is often so small, that the cost and effort is not worth while. But there is obviously a possible future for rocket mail in special conditions, such as delivery to islands, lighthouses and mountain villages.

Other uses for V2 may well be found, the most important being obtaining scientific data of conditions in the regions seventy miles from the earth where the rocket travels. With automatic recording instruments replacing the warhead and bringing back readings as well as samples of air from regions fifty miles above those reached even by sounding balloons we should get data which meteorologists believe would enable our weather forecasts to be very much more accurate and probably make true "long-distance" weather forecasting possible.

Another use for the "space rocket"—V2 travels beyond the stratosphere—would be photographing the stars with the minimum interference from atmospheric dust and moisture. This was suggested even before the war by Professor Goddard, the noted U.S. rocket expert. Rockets travelling to 150 miles above the earth might also provide valuable information that would improve wireless transmission and reception.

At the International Labor Office meeting held recently in London, Paul Martin, M.P., Parliamentary Assistant to Canada's Minister of Labor, was elected chairman of the committee on the constitution of the I.L.O. Mr. Martin is seen here between Mr. G. Laurent, representing the workers of France (left) and Mr. J. Holdsworth, spokesman for British labor.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Britain Promised Speedy Flow of New Cars---Will Still Be Small

By P. O'D.

SPRING is on the march again. Already the crocuses are spangling the lawn, the snowdrops are swinging their charming little heads in the breeze and the daffodils are pushing up through the turf, green once more. Buds are swelling on the bushes. There are some of them in flower. The dawn chorus of the birds has begun, still only in rehearsal, but gaining in volume every day. Even that weary Titan, the London business man, is tempted to walk part of the way to his office—especially if it lies through some of the parks. Spring is in the air.

It is at such times as this that one's fancy turns lightly—and also a little wistfully—to thoughts of the seaside and the country, and so by a very natural connection to the old car under its dust sheets, perched uncomfortably on blocks in the garage. I say "old" car not merely as a term of affection, but as a statement of fact. All cars are old now. The only question is how much older they are likely to be before they can be got out on the road again, and whether or not they will go when they get there. Those years of idleness will have done them no good. And what are the chances of getting a new one?

By way of answering some of these questions in the mind of the motoring public Sir William Rootes recently gave an address. Like other motor-manufacturers, he has been engaged in making aeroplanes and aero-engines. His particular group in fact has turned out one-seventh of this country's bombers and one-quarter of its aero-engines. A very notable achievement—especially as some of the members of the group were in times of peace fierce competitors with one another. But it is one for all, and all for one.

He was very encouraging about the ability of the motor-industry to switch over to peace-time production, once the Government gives the word. There should, he said, be a "speedy flow" of new cars. But he gave warning that these new cars would not be new in design, in spite of the lessons learned during the war. It would be some time before these lessons could be applied on a large scale. In the meantime new cars would be based on the models of 1940—the last year of manufacture for civilian use.

Sir William Rootes was hopeful even about the export trade. Allied governments have, it seems, been already discussing large orders for cars and trucks. But here he felt obliged to serve on the Chancellor of the Exchequer the usual warning about the heavy handicap imposed on the industry by the British system of taxation, which penalizes the larger types of car. That, however, is an old story to which successive Chancellors have gone on turning a deaf ear.

Nor is the British motorist very much worried about it either. There is something so exhilarating about the thought of a new car, that he doesn't much care how small it is. The only thing that really worries him is how much it will cost. On this vital topic Slr William Rootes was careful not to commit himself.

"Dilapidation" Expensive

The other day I heard a story—an entirely authentic one—which throws an amusing light on some of the queer rules that still govern property in London. The proprietor of a fashionable shop dealing in women's clothes in the West End had, with the considerable extension of her business, taken in an old stable in the rear of her premises and turned it into a working annex. At large expense it had been fitted up to accommodate a quite numerous staff of milliners and dressmakers. This was before the war, of course.

The stable was taken on lease—the fag-end of a long ground-lease, which has now come to an end. And the proprietor of the shop has been informed that she must restore the building to its old condition as a stable, complete with stalls, mangers and all the rest of it, just as it was in fact when the lease was first granted nearly 100 years ago.

It is practically impossible to do so just now. And no one really wants a stable in the middle of Knightsbridge—it is about as useful as a lion-house. But there is the "dilapidations" clause in the lease, as in nearly all leases of the kind in London. Any change is a "dilapidation", however much it may seem to be for the better.

The property must be restored to its former condition, or an amount paid more or less equivalent to the cost of restoration. The landlord in the latter case gets it both ways, his property improved, plus the cost of demolitions which he has no intention of carrying out. And this is what generally happens. Those dear old boys with their quaint old-world notions don't seem to overlook much.

Big Money To Oxford

Whatever the reason, Oxford seems to get all the big donations. Something to do, no doubt, with "shedding from her towers the last enchantments of the Middle Ages". With tears in his eyes the bewitched magnate reaches for his cheque-book, and writes one out for a million "quid" or so. No one seems surprised, least of all the custodians of the shrine. They are accustomed to these miracles.

The odd thing is that hardly ever does anyone do anything of this sort for Cambridge, though Cambridge also reaches well back into the Middle Ages. Her towers apparently shed no enchantments—not on cheque-books, at any rate. So, when anyone gives a large sum of money to Cambridge, as the Shell Oil Company did a while ago, the public looks up in astonishment. And usually the donation is for some quite utilitarian purpose—in this case, the training of chemical engineers. It is a very worthy purpose, and a very handsome grant, about $2,000,000 in all. But somehow there is no glamor about it. Oxford seems to have us all a little bewitched.

Poor State of Pianos

Pouishnoff, the eminent pianist, really started something the other day, when he told his audience in Nottingham that the only reason he consented to play on the dreadful piano he was given was because, if he hadn't played on it, there would have been no concert. He suggested—with knobs on it—that in a city the size of Nottingham, where people think enough about music to go to concerts, there ought to be at least one decent piano that could be borrowed when needed. And he didn't say it in Russian either.

We are not told how his Nottingham audience took his criticism—civic pride is a very touchy thing—but all over the country harassed pianists have risen up to applaud. So have concert-goers too, for though their sufferings may not be so great as those of the poor virtuoso condemned to thump an instrument that makes everything sound like one of the latest productions of some modern cacophonist composer, the ordeal is theirs also.

The trouble is that there never were really enough good pianos in the concert-halls of the country, and now there are far fewer than ever. Some have been blitzed, and others have been ruined by damp and neglect and hard usage. And no new ones have either been made or imported. There is, however, a little gleam of hope. The C.E.M.A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts) has just bought six for distribution. It is small, but a start. The real solution however is for concert-goers to start getting tough about it.

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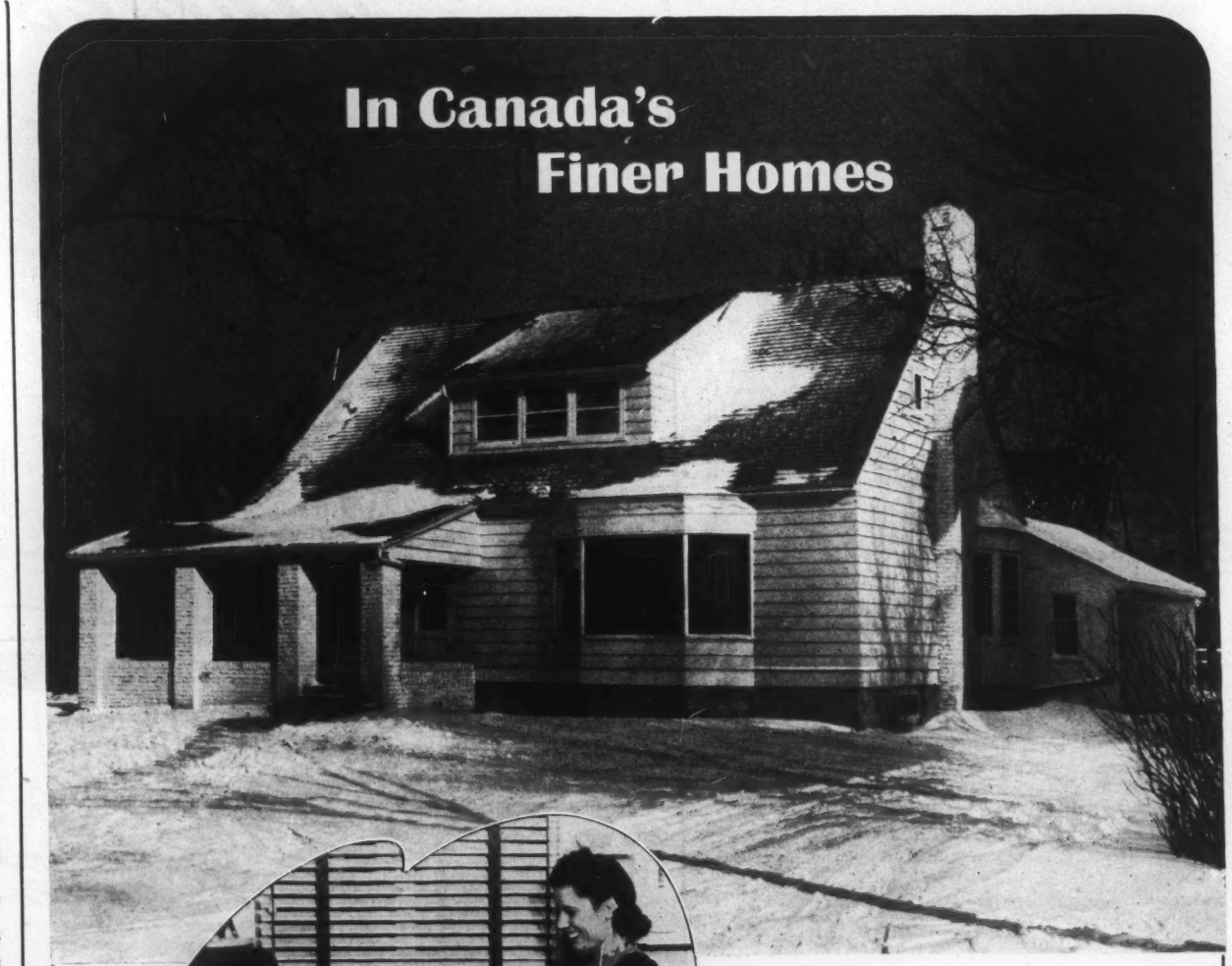

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Glimpse at the Problems of UNRRA, the Montreal Session

JOURNAL Second Session of the UNRRA Council, Montreal, 1944. (Distributed by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 230 Bloor St. W., Toronto, $2.00.)

A CHARACTER in one of the most radiant of Irish plays declared frequently that the world was "in a state of 'chassis.'" How desperate was the chaos he didn't know. Most of us nowadays are in no better case. The details of destruction and scarcity, of pestilence and famine, are too vast for understanding.

But some sobering glimpses can be gleaned from the records of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, a name comfortably shortened to UNRRA. Here is the journal of the proceedings at Montreal. Necessarily much of it is formal, such as welcoming details, committee appointments, resolutions based on facts known to the Committees only, but some of the Reports appear either completely or in summary.

From these some odd facts may be gleaned, such as this; the ordering of 105,000 tons of jute bags and 810 metric tons of cotton bags. It is no trouble to say that so much raw materials, and so very much commercial fertilizer must be sent overseas to restore the industry and the lands of countries occupied and ruined by the Germans. But one doesn't think that all this must be bagged for easy handling and shipment, and the jute crop the world over is short. This is but one trivial headache in a world of headaches.

Liberated Europe will need 800,000 great-gross of buttons, which is 115,000,000 dozen. Other needs also are in astronomical figures. It's the job of UNRRA to find goods and distribute them fairly all around the world. The labors of Hercules were not so much after all! This Journal of 182 pages quarto should be in the library of every intelligent student of world affairs.

•

A Glance at the Pope

POPE PIUS XII, Priest and Statesman, by Kees Van Hoek. (Philosophical Library, N.Y. $2.00 American.)

AN EARNEST, sentimental and brief account of Pacelli's diplomatic mission as Nuncio, first in Munich and then in Berlin, then, after being made a Cardinal, as the Vatican's Secretary of State, speaking with freedom eight languages and being personally acquainted with all the leading statesmen of Europe. The book tells of the prelate's visit to South America and later to the United States two years before his coronation as Pope.

•

For Bridge Addicts

THE STANDARD BOOK OF BIDDING, by Charles H. Goren. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.25.)

YOUR bridge hand is worth so much and no more. If you bid within its real value you have a chance of survival. If you get optimistic something "turrible" is likely to happen. Such is the theme of this most useful book. Each section, such as Opening Bids, Responses, Rebids etc., is followed by a general rule, printed under the heading "In a Nutshell." There is a lively introduction by Somerset Maugham.

•

Master of Drawing

C. W. JEFFERYS, by William Colgate. (Ryerson, Canadian Art Series, cloth, $1.00; paper, 60c.)

THE smoothest and best-informed writer on Canadian Art and artists is Mr. Colgate. Here he had a most attractive subject and within the narrow limits of some forty pages has done an uncommonly good job. He is a coolheaded person not given to idle panegyric, and for that reason his anthem of praise is all the more effective.

Jefferys is a wizard in pen-and-ink and a colorist of no mean range. At the same time he has the historic sense, and a fierce love for this widespread land, present and past. He is a romantic-realist and in seeking the goodly pearls of truth is about ready "to sell all that he hath." He is seventy-five years young and his pen-line still has the lean accuracy and grace it had fifty years ago.

•

A Flying Ace

GORE AND GLORY, by Capt. William Crawford, Jr. (Musson, $2.50.)

THE authorship of this is camouflage, for it is "as told to Ted Saucier". That is to say, Mr. Saucier, after a succession of interviews with the young hero-pilot of a Flying Fortress, who won eleven decorations in eleven months, essayed to tell the story in the first person, as if the Captain were talking. This gives the book an unpleasant aura of extreme boastfulness which, we are certain, is unfair to the pilot. Men of his quality, whether American or not, don't talk themselves into Front Page position. As a rule they're a quiet lot, fearful of "shooting the breeze." Nevertheless the facts of the Captain's service are thrilling.

•

Convoy Duty

CORVETTE COMMAND, by Nicholas Monserrat. (Cassell, 65c.)

A PROFESSIONAL writer, used to flocking by himself, joined the Royal Navy. After three tough years he was First Lieutenant, thoroughly indoctrinated in Navy tradition and beginning to feel at home in a community life with rigid rules and finely graduated authority.

Then suddenly he was given command of a new corvette. All the old self-questioning and self-measuring habits of his one-man civilian life revived. Final responsibility for the ship and the crew was squarely on his shoulders and temporarily he was scared.

But now he knew in his bones that introspection was an activity with a comic side and he began to write of himself in happy mockery. So he produced this airy but gallant book which records, as no other has done, the life and duty of a small warship engaged in convoy duty.

It's a war-book without a fight, without even a glimpse of the enemy, a fact which impelled a friendly critic of the MS to say "Aren't you grating the cheese rather thin?" The author thought not, and we heartily agree with him.

•

Soldier Humor

PRIVATES' LIVES, by Richard Armour, illustrated by H. Middlecamp. (Ryerson, $1.50.)

MILDLY amusing verses about soldier-training with joyous pictures.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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THE BOOKSHELF

Jaunts in the Never Never Land With a Joyous, Mad Guide

THE THURBER CARNIVAL by James Thurber. (Musson, $3.00.)

WITH five or six strokes Thurber could draw a picture of Hermann Goering and make him even more ridiculous than a photograph of the fellow. But he doesn't go so far afield; the man or woman in the next flat is easier meat and dogs are the easiest of all. There is an hilarious sense of character in every one of them, particularly in the bloodhound following a small bug all over the house and finally saying to himself "What's the use?"

But in addition to drawing Thurber writes little pieces for the papers; charming essayettes of satire or burlesque. Sometimes they have a biting irony; sometimes an off-hand tenderness that is startling. For a true humorist is always conscious of "the tears of things" and his pretence that people are funny, covers the clear knowledge that mostly they're pathetic. And as for the mere business of writing, many a pen-pundit would be proud of some of the figures that Thurber tosses off as mere nothings, "He hunted the Figure of Speech through the clangorous halls of Shakespeare and through the green forests of Scott," or this, "I have a pocketful of old, used years," or this, "The sharp edges of old reticences."

For plain madness consider the man who was lying in bed trying to think of Perth Amboy and getting no nearer to it than terra-cotta.

All the best of Thurber, in text or drawing, is here collected and it's a happy strawstack of wisdom masquerading as nonsense.

A German in Greece

APARTMENT IN ATHENS, a novel, by Glenway Wescott. (Musson, $3.00.)

AFTER Greece had been occupied, Kalter, a German captain, was billeted in the modest home of Mr. and Mrs. Helianos of Athens and treated them as lower servants. Mr. Helianos had been a publisher's editor, intelligent, civilized but timid; more given to study than to action. His wife, unlearned, fussy in temperament, but practical as her peasant forbears, raged inwardly at their humiliating position, but for her husband's sake kept her true feelings in check. They had two children, a boy of twelve with a rich hatred of Germans and a girl of ten, rather less than normal mentally.

Kalter, correct, not physically brutal, but intent on keeping all Greeks in a proper subjection, was on their backs like the old-man-of-the-sea. To Helianos, from time to time, he spoke of the glory of Germany, of the manifest destiny of the *herrenvolk* to rule the world, and conducted himself so completely as a paranoid that the Greek was at once fascinated and repelled. The sentimental Kalter was at the same time cruel; the sadist was also a lover of sweetness and light.

But the timidity of Helianos, his willingness to please, betrayed him. When Kalter was in a softer mood, owing to the death of his wife and two sons, the Greek said that it was a pity that Mussolini and Hitler had brought all this trouble on the world. That sentence was his undoing. Kalter in sudden rage sent him to prison and to death. Later, in a surge of self-pity the German shot himself. The rest of the tale is for the readers.

In every respect this is high grade fiction. The exploration of the minds of the characters is masterly. The central core of Teuton madness is revealed in full light. The weak side of mere intellectualism is contemptuously shown. Only the twelve-year-old boy is of heroic stature.

Mr. Wescott writes with passion in a well-wrought prose lean of ornament, and for that reason all the more compelling. There is a symbolic side to the book; barbarism in a classic scene, the brute instinct in contrast with the message of moderation and culture that ancient Athens gave to the world.

Rehabilitation

RETURN TO THE VINEYARD, by Mary Loos and Walter Duranty. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00).

SOMEWHERE in Europe, perhaps in France, or Poland or Czecho-Slovakia there was a vine-growing village of 350 people when the Germans came burning, bombing and slaying. Five years later 35 former villagers had been rounded up by the International Repatriation Board set up after the end of the war. All had been docketed for work in the new factories of their home region, though not in the well-beloved valley.

But the 35 were weary of regimentation, after years as prisoners, or refugees, and defied the new and fancy form of peace-time bullying. They went back to their village; now nothing but a site, with not a roof-tree left. They took refuge in one of the caves formerly used for storing and ageing the wine and bewailed their folly.

But one of them discovered that the grape-vines were still alive after the years of neglect. This slender greening bud of hope decided them. They would stay. So begins a fascinating tale, after the model of the Swiss Family Robinson but with the style and vigor of today. The theme is novel, the psychology of a deracinated people, the characterization is brilliant, the good and evil well commingled in each personality, the suspense is continuous, rising to a vigorous climax, the writing is abundant in grace and clarity. And behind the charm of the book as a mere story lurks a vision of the jungle of difficulty awaiting the men trying to restore the world which war has torn to rags.

Another Gibbs

THE BATTLE WITHIN, a novel, by Philip Gibbs. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

AN ENGLAND where even war cannot break down gentility, where sweetness and loveliness spill over from Nature into the minds of a vicar, a doctor, and the circle of folk in a country village; an England, and some English people, viewed through rose-glass spectacles, where passion is damped-down by good form—such is this tale, ending with death and the long parting. The chief figure, a German flying officer consumed with love for England and for an English girl is, frankly, incredible.

A Prophet Speaks

A GREAT TIME TO BE ALIVE, by Harry Emerson Fosdick. (Musson, $2.50.)

THE minister of Riverside Church in New York is a practising psychologist of reputation, an analyst of human conduct whether in the mass or in the individual. When he speaks or writes his idealism is so clearly lighted by knowledge and commonsense that it compels attention; and not from his congregation or his friends only. "Even the ranks of Tuscany can scarce forbear to cheer;" —the Tuscans, in this instance being the materialists and all other cock-sure persons.

Here is a sample of his thinking: "This is the nub of the whole business as it will confront us when this conflict is over—not wanting war, but not willing, either, to pay the price of peace. One's heart grows sick to see many Americans today shy off from the only constructive endeavor that can possibly bring peace because they see national sovereignty invaded, or economic sacrifice demanded, or even racial prejudice disregarded. We have our choice. We will pay the price of peace or else in a few years we will pay again the price of war."

People who boast that they never read sermons—or hear them—would be wise to read these.

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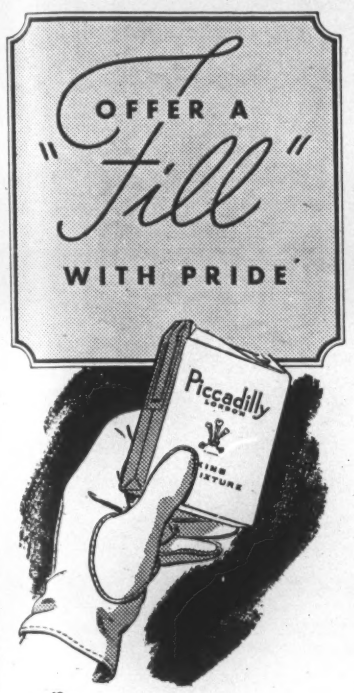

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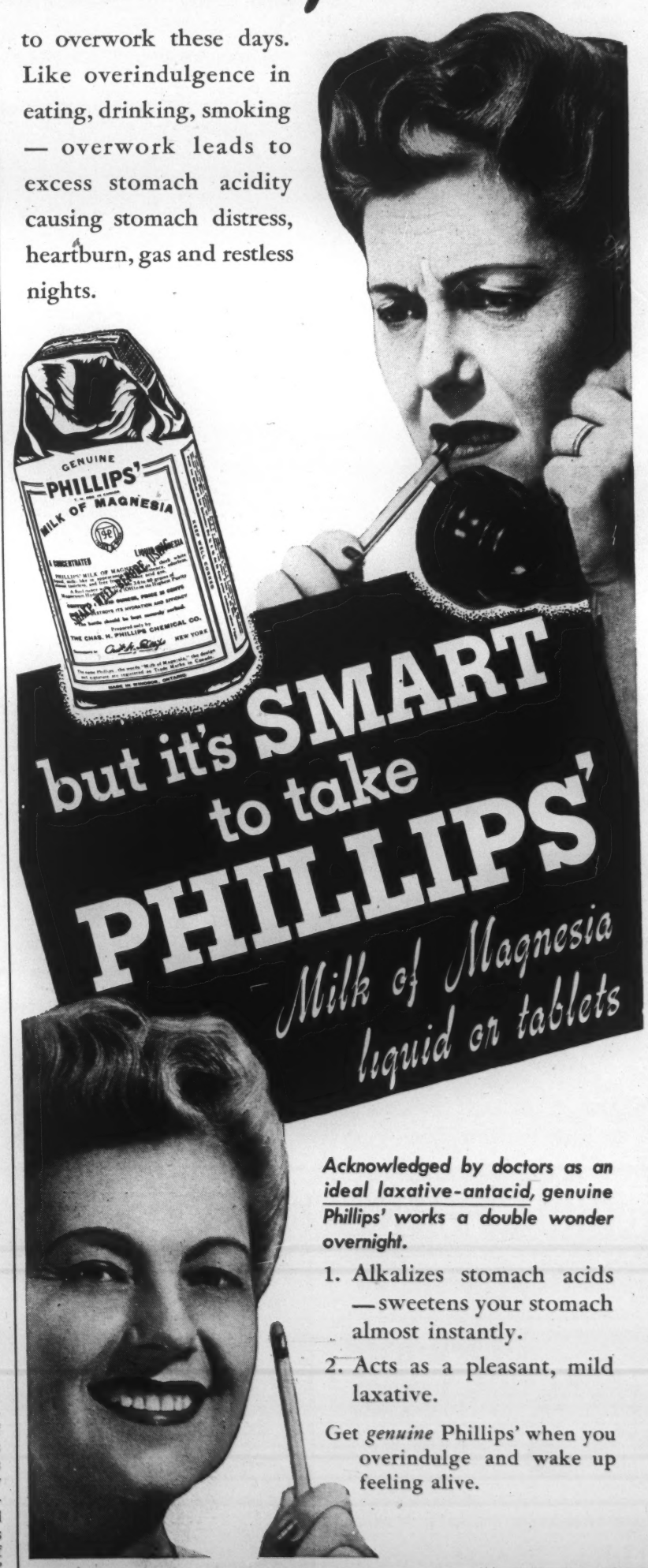

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Price: A Tale of Childhood in the England of Today

By ANN FOSTER

TEA with mother by the nursery fire in winter, and sometimes out in the tiny London garden in summer, was always lovely. Mother wore a uniform. But she always took it off and put on a thin dress with flowers on it, to have tea. After tea, she'd tell them stories.

Sometimes she told them about Daddy. He was far away on his ship and wore little gold hassocks with wavy fringe on his shoulders when he was home and went out to special dinners with Mother. Kate and Johnny had almost forgotten what color Daddy's eyes were, and mother would tell them, and laugh. And they'd laugh too, remembering of course, that Daddy's eyes were blue.

Then too, Mother would sometimes tell them stories about when she was a little girl. At those times, they'd go back with her and walk in the woods of Devon, when the violets made a floor for your feet, and ships could be seen coming into harbor with sails as red as the Devon earth.

They'd go to bed after the last story; old Mrs. Brandon would have the bath tub ready, and the warm, white towels. And when they were in bed Mother would come in. She always put her arms tightly around them and they could smell the perfume she wore.

"It smells like custard!" said Johnny, giggling under the bed clothes one night. "Is it?"

"No, my bright one, it isn't," said Mother smiling. "It's heliotrope!"

"What's heliotrope?" Kate has asked.

"A sweet flower," Mother had answered. "Rather old fashioned, the color of amethysts and anemones."

Kate had lain awake thinking about anemones. She had wondered what they looked like.

Not long after that, Mrs. Brandon had come into the nursery at tea time. "Your mother's going to be late today," she said. "You'd better have tea now. I'll bring it up."

She had brought up the tea, and they'd sat together, Kate and Mrs. Brandon and Johnny in front of the fire. But Mrs. Brandon hadn't talked much.

Later on, when they were in bed, Mother had come into the room.

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With leprechaun and fairy they're
dancing, hand in hand.

FLORENCE F. MCQUAY

"Kate," she'd whispered, "would you like to sleep in my bed tonight?" Kate had gone into Mother's bed and had lain awake for a long time because, as her mother's slender arms held her, they were trembling, and her fingers gripped Kate's nightgown tightly.

Next morning, Kate had heard her mother and Mrs. Brandon talking in the pantry. "It's *his* ship," her mother was saying. "Lost, Becky! . . . and we mustn't speak of it." Mother had gone to the Ambulance depot as usual, but there weren't any air raids that day.

Much later on, they both knew about Daddy: Johnny and she. Mother had told them one night, as they lay in bed. Afterwards, Johnny and she had lain awake for a long time talking about Daddy. But neither of them cried.

One day Mother hadn't come back from driving her ambulance. Mrs. Brandon waited. There'd been heavy raids over London. And then the telephone rang.

"Mummy will be very late tonight!" Mrs. Brandon said.

But the next morning, Mrs. Brandon came into their room and told them. Mother hadn't been hurt at all, she said. She hadn't been hurt, it had been too quick.

She and Johnny cried then, under the covers. Johnny had come into her bed, and they had held each other tightly. Johnny said he'd have to look after her now.

The night after Grandmother came to take them to live with her in the country, she and Johnny tiptoed downstairs to listen to Grandfather talking loudly in the drawing room. Grandfather, who had a seat in the House of Commons, was shouting at someone and was angry. Kate and Johnny heard him talking about the price of war.

"Not only *we* have paid a price," he shouted, "but my grandchildren upstairs, have also paid, and thousands more like them. And you, sir, dare to speak of profits!"

There must have been another man in the drawing room with Grandfather, but Kate and Johnny had tiptoed upstairs again. Johnny had gone to his money box to see how much money he had. He said he knew what Grandfather meant about price.

That had been two years ago. Now Kate was eight, and Johnny was nine. They were still living in Grandmother's house.

On Kate's eighth birthday, Mrs. Brandon had come into the nursery and had taken Kate's hand and led her to Grandmother's room. The windows of the room looked out over green woods. The floor of the woods was covered with spring violets, and near the shore which reached up to the edge of the woods, a ship rested, its dripping sails the color of the earth itself.

Grandmother was sitting by the window, a square box on her lap. She looked at Mrs. Brandon, as she and Kate came into the room: "And now . . . " she said very gently.

Kate waited by the window.

Then Grandmother smiled. "Kate," she said, "you are eight years old today. Mother wanted this to wait until you were fifteen, but we all grow up more quickly in these days."

She looked out of the window then, across the woods to the sea. When her eyes came back to the room, they had tears in them, and Mrs. Brandon was taking a small key off the chain that hung from her waist.

"And now . . . " said Grandmother again.

This time, she spoke so softly, Kate could hardly hear her.

Grandmother opened the box with the key. Inside, on top, lay a white envelope. Written on it were the words: "To Kate."

"Open it," said Grandmother.

Kate opened the envelope, and Mrs. Brandon read, slowly: "To Kate when she is fifteen, for the day when she, in her turn, may know such happiness."

Inside the box lay a slender, gossamer dress of grey, a small, plain gold ring, and a necklace of amethysts. On the floor at Grandmother's side was a bunch of fresh, wild anemones: "They are what Mother wore with those," she said.

Kate held the flowers; they and the necklace were the color of heliotrope.

That night, Kate showed the gold ring to Johnny. He looked very serious and important too. He said she should put it in her money box. Gold was valuable, he said solemnly. "It will," he said, "help pay the price of the war!"

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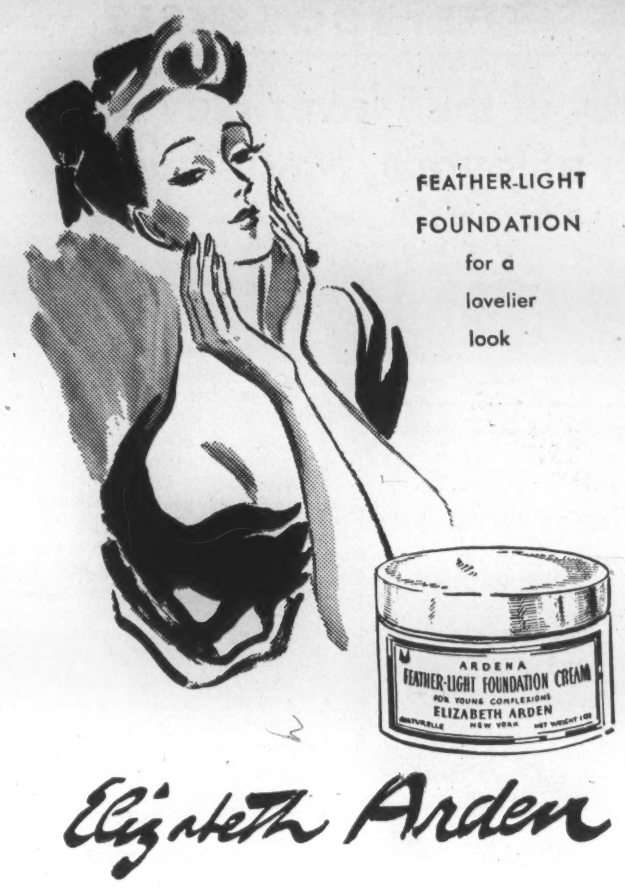

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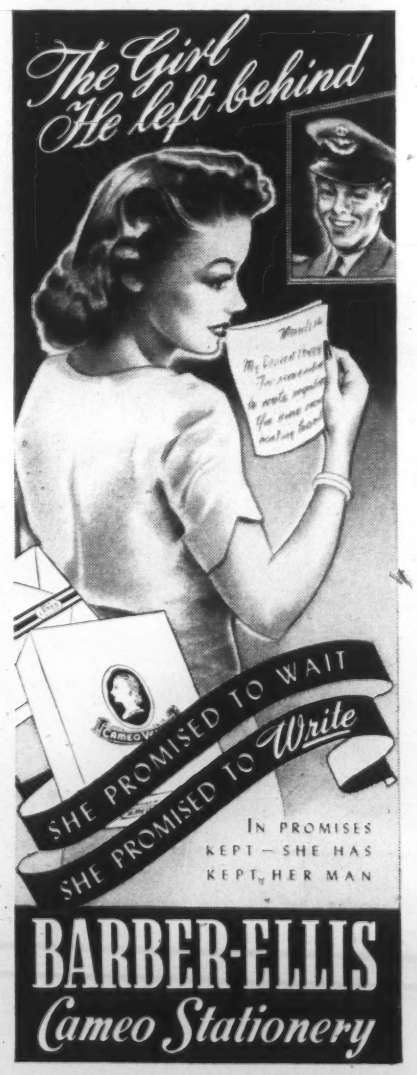

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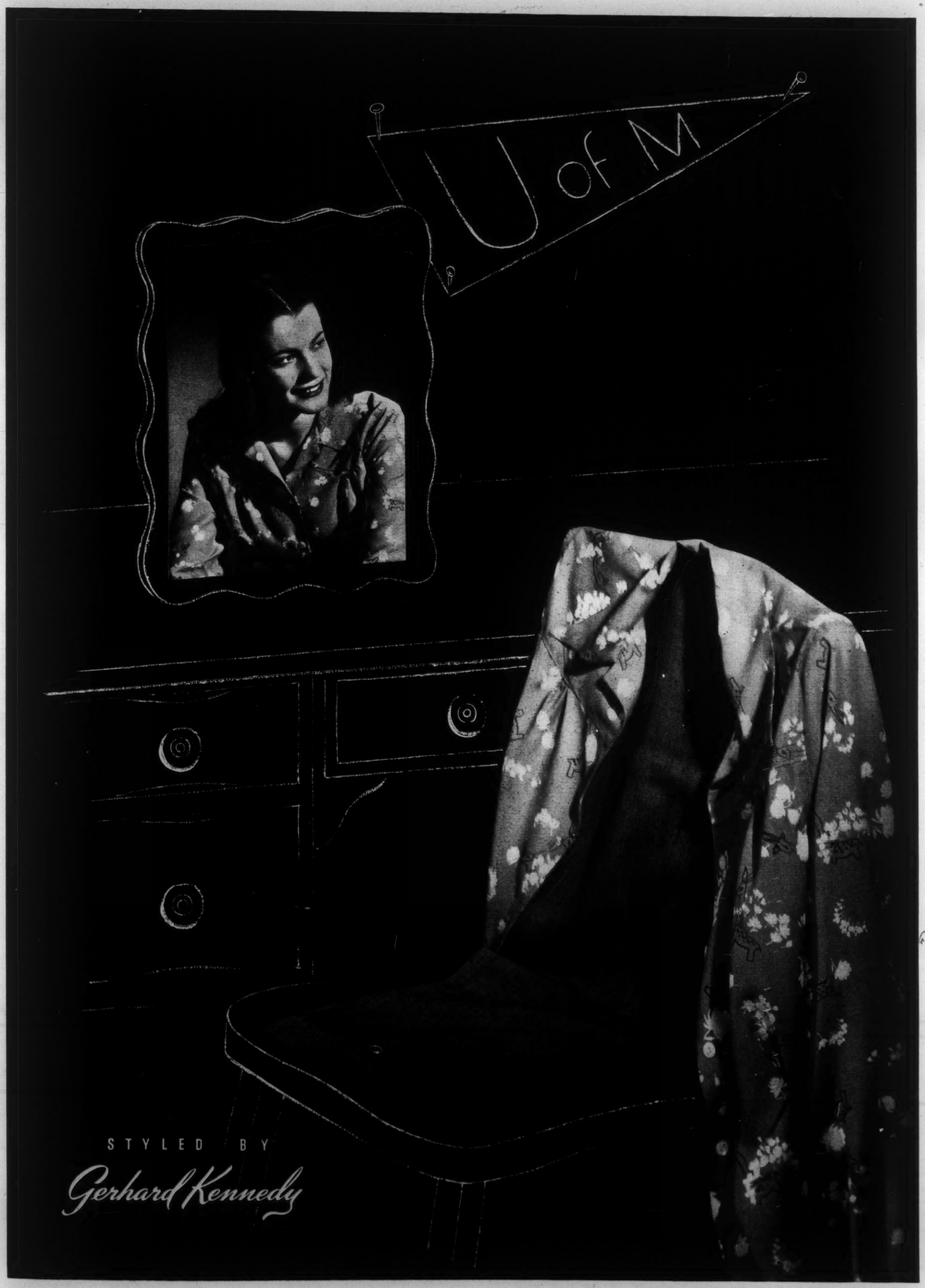
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Fiedler, Grandjany and Others Appear in Various Concerts

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE are few names so well known in the record-shops and on the air as that of Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the "Pop" concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has given a lead to directors of the lighter type of orchestral programs all over America. It was fitting that his debut before a Toronto audience at Massey Hall last week should be at one of the "pops" of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, inaugurated in admiring imitation of his own. He brought with him the famous Puerto Rican pianist Jesus Maria Sanroma, for several seasons pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The welcome accorded the visitors was magnificent.

The name of Fiedler has been identified with the Boston institution for six decades. Arthur Fiedler's father was one of its leading violinists in the eighties; and his uncle, Max Auguste Fiedler was its conductor from 1908 to 1912 in the interim between the two contracts of Dr. Karl Muck.

Beyond question, Arthur Fiedler has done immense service to the spread of enthusiasm for orchestral concerts, by proving that such concerts need not necessarily be ponderous and that there is a great wealth of sparkling and distinguished music well worthy of the talents of the finest symphonic organizations. He is a man of fascinating personality, who suggests clean-cut efficiency and innate enthusiasm in all he does. He fills an audience with confidence that he knows exactly what he wants from the performers under him and will get it. What he obtained in the way of response from the Toronto Symphony Orchestra with very limited opportunities of rehearsal was remarkable.

Except for the presence of Mr. Sanroma the program was not more distinguished than we have been hearing at our own "Pops" series. It did, however, contain one work of unique historical interest and of definite significance in connection with the present situation in Eastern Europe. In 1877 a Pan-Slavic movement arose in Russia and among the Balkan races, as a result of Turk atrocities in Serbia. Tchaikovsky, at the request of Nikolai Rubinstein, composed his vociferous but infectious "Marche Slav" as a rallying cry for the movement. It was first performed at a great concert for the benefit of Serb victims in Moscow and helped to bring about a declaration of war by Russia against Turkey, the issues of which were finally settled by Disraeli and Bismarck in the Treaty of Berlin.

It had a definite influence on Tchaikovsky's future career. It was one of the works which induced Madame Von Meck to bestow on him a pension which enabled him to compose music of much greater importance. In earlier years the composer had failed as a conductor and was podium-shy. However he was induced to take the baton at a second performance of "Marche Slav" and his patriotic enthusiasm carried him through so effectively that he decided to do more conducting, a decision that carried him all over Europe and finally to America.

Conducted With Fervor

Mr. Fiedler's conducting of "Marche Slav" was rich in martial fire and he imparted his own fervor to the orchestra. His ability to interpret with poetic beauty music of an entirely different order, was shown in a lovely rendering of the Delius-Beecham "Walk to Paradise Gardens." There was intense urge and rare finesse in numbers like the Wedding Processional from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or" and the Beethoven "Egmont" Overture. There was a champagne-like quality in his rendering of Strauss's "Voices of Spring" and no conductor understands better the deft trick of accenting the third note of the bar in Strauss Waltzes.

Mr. Sanroma's offering with orchestra was Weber's "Conzertstuck" which Claudio Arrau also played last Sunday with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Originally it had a most romantic thesis; the famous glissando with which Mr. Sanroma almost startled his audience typifies the sudden return, to a wife dying of grief, of a Knight supposedly slain in the Crusades. For modern ears the work is an eloquent, melodious, well-varied composition which demands brilliant execution. In the latter respect Mr. Sanroma is well endowed. His finger technique is meticulously lovely and he has a haunting singing tone. The rare distinction of his personality helps also. This is evidently a Weber year for he played with captivating elegance his "Rondo Brillante.' But the pianist's peerless achievements were in descriptive sketches of Debussy, "The Engulfred Cathedral", "Fireworks" and "Clair de Lune."

The Master Harpist

Another choice program was presented by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, earlier in the week with Ettore Mazzoleni conducting and the great French harpist Marcel Grandjany as guest artist. He has played in Toronto in the past but never under circumstances that permitted such a display of the breadth and brilliance of his art. Concert-goers know less of the technique of the harp than of any other instrument in the orchestra. It is said that a celebrated musician listening to M. Grandjany said; "How many hands has he got?" The music he makes has a silvery floating quality, not easily described; flowing, spontaneous, and exquisite in minutiae. His chief number was Handel's Harp Concerto, opus 4, No. 6. The number shows that it must have been a very early work composed before he settled in London. The rest of Opus 4 is made up of organ concertos, but this, as the original manuscript shows, was definitely for the harp; an extraordinary circumstance because the harp in Handel's day was not an important instrument except for wandering minstrels; and was ignored by most of the composers of the 18th century. The version used by M. Grandjany was revised by himself to expand it to the resources of the modern harp, and he added a cadenza of thrilling lyric beauty.

Three unaccompanied solos followed, a "Rhapsodie" by the harpist; and two pieces originally for the lute; one was a "Siciliana" by an unknown hand transcribed by Respighi; the other a "Bransle" by Francisque (1600). A Bransle was a French ring-dance very popular in England in the days of the early Stuarts, and sometimes called a "brawl."

Mr. Mazzoleni's program also took us back to Handel, the Handel of 1749, at least forty years later than the Harp Concerto. He played for the first time four episodes from Hamilton Harty's arrangement of the "Fireworks Music" composed by royal command for a celebration of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). At the Proms last summer a visiting conductor also played some of this lively work which caused a great furore in London at the time. Harty's modern orchestration is rich and skilful, and was interpreted with captivating fluency and beauty of detail. Mr. Mazzoleni also gave a most impressive rendering of Vaughan Willams' noble "Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis" which grows in one's appreciation with each fresh hearing. It is for double-string orchestra and is quasi-religious in character. In the rendering devotional suggestion was emphasized.

Templeton and Baker

Alec Templeton's program at Eaton Auditorium last week provided, as usual, an hour of serious pianism; followed by a romp of equal duration. In youth the blind genius began as most pianists do, and became a thorough master of his craft before he turned to fun. In fact he had to be, before his fun could have the proper savor. His sound capacity as a technician was shown in a great variety of works; and his staccato playing in a Sonata by Scarlatti was especially brilliant. Able in the classics he was vivid and colorful in the music of moderns like Debussy, Scriabin and Prokofieff. Then he proceeded to parody and burlesque some of the composers he had played seriously, in his own inimitable way.

The Casavant Society at Eaton Auditorium last week introduced a young organist of brilliance and quality in Walter Baker of Philadelphia. He gave delightful graces to Bach, and handled moderns with virtuosic mastery. His chief number was the colossal "Introduction, Passacaglia and Fugue" of Max Reger never played in Toronto before. Assistance was rendered by the Vaughan Road Collegiate Institute Choir under George Bowley, admirable in vocal quality and expression. The selection of English part-songs was exceptionally choice.

A Scene from Ruth Gordon's Comedy "Over Twenty-One" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for the week beginning March 19.

These Dutch children, evacuated from war-torn areas in Holland, were a cheerful group as they arrived in England. Coventry, although war-torn itself, has offered to take a large number of them. The youngsters think it's all a grand adventure.

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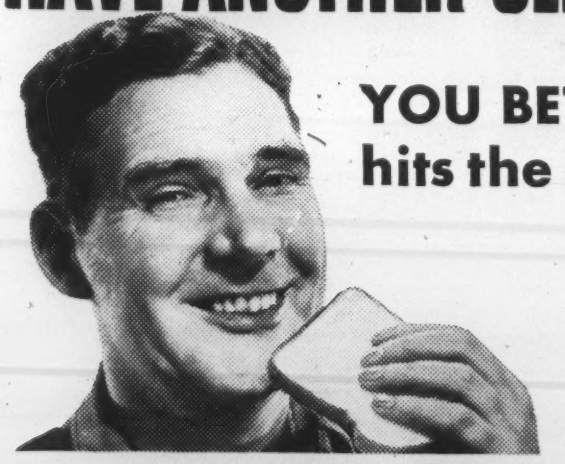
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The heavy snowfall this past winter in England combined to create this exquisite transformation and incidentally provided good tobogganing.

THE FILM PARADE

High Intention and Production But Not a High Hemingway

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"FOR Whom the Bell Tolls" kept reminding me of a comment made by its author on the work of a fellow-writer: "He's trying to write better than he can." The screen version of the Hemingway novel suffers from the same effect of overreaching. It attempts, sometimes solemnly, sometimes desperately, to be a better film than it knows how to be.

The producers of "For Whom The Bell Tolls" were obviously determined that this picture, of all pictures ever produced, must have everything—: technicolor, high art, high talent, high entertainment, high budgetting; all this and Hemingway too. In the presence of an acknowledged masterpiece Hollywood dedicated itself fervently to giving everything it had—everything, that is, except the one art it has developed for itself (and consequently distrusts), the art of making moving pictures move.

Over long sequences "For Whom The Bell Tolls" is just a series of sedulously composed stills, with the story laboring along forgotten in the background. Occasionally it explodes into violent action and becomes a motion picture. But the next moment it is recalled to its mission as cinematic art and freezes into immobility. And it is so distracted by conflicting purposes that even the shots most carefully calculated for effect have the quality of high class commercial art. Some of them in fact could be lifted entire from the context and used just as effectively to celebrate the qualities of Marvetube as the virtues of the Spanish Loyalist cause.

It is a very curious picture altogether, intense yet turgid, with all its intensities working at cross purposes. Akim Tamiroff as Pablo, has been given an animal-like make-up almost as repulsive as Gargantua himself, and the camera lingers over him so broodingly and endlessly that you find yourself wishing, along with the Spanish characters in the film, that the hero had killed him off when he had the chance. Even Ingrid Bergman, appealing and accomplished as she is, seemed at times to be trying to act better than she knew how.

Miss Bergman was of course under a rather special obligation. Ernest Hemingway had dedicated his novel to her, "the Maria of this book," so she could hardly do less than dedicate her performance right back to the author. In her anxiety to repay the compliment she is at times too appealing, too tender, girlish, even too accomplished. Of all the characters in the film only Gary Cooper as Robert Jordan seemed to find it unnecessary to be better than himself, and only Katina Paxinou as Pilar succeeded without striving or overstatement in filling out a role as rich and earthy as its author's intention.

There was sensational screen material in the novel itself—Pilar's terrible story of the town massacre of the Falangists; Pilar herself; the battle on the hill-top of El Sordo and his handful of men. These possibilities are all fully realized on the screen, and they are the best part of the picture. Whenever "For Whom The Bell Tolls" abandons its brooding pictorialism and reverts to action and spectacle the film is almost as impressive as its own ambitions.

But the moments don't come often enough and the long intervals in between wear the audience down so that when the bridge is finally blown the climax turns anticlimactic. The picture is still giving everything it has to its public, but the public by that time hasn't anything left with which to respond.

A Minority Opinion

Plastic surgery has done its work on Jon Hall who can once more turn an undamaged profile to the screen. Noses, however, are more easily repaired than reputations, and it may be a subtle form of demotion that in "Sudan" the latest Jon Hall-Maria Montez opus, Actor Hall doesn't get Miss Montez, the award going for the first time to Turhan Bey.

If your favorite form of escapism is avoiding the Hall-Montez series you won't want to be told what happens in "Sudan," and if you are a regular customer you will know the whole story in advance. So there's not much point in going into the scenario. For the rest, there is the usual technicolor, the usual carved soapstone and sand-dune scenery, the usual substitution of haughty gesture for acting, even by people like Douglas Dumbrille who could act if they thought it worth their time. It's a good picture to stay away from, but this still seems to be a minority opinion.

"A Doll's House" Finely Played

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SO many doors have been firmly closed by so many enfranchised Noras since the first days of "A Doll's House" that it is hard to realize how much the Ibsen drama must have shocked domestic decorum in the Nineteenth Century. Time has turned to clichés many of Nora's resounding phrases—"I have given you the best years of my life," "I owe a duty to myself," etc; and the final discomfiture of the male in any conflict of wit and emotion has become so familiar on the stage by this time that even male members of the audience accept it without question.

"A Doll's House" indeed would be nothing more than quaint period drama if anyone except Ibsen had written it. But Ibsen's sense of character and of the theatre were so sound and his irony and observation so searching and wise, that the play simply as a study in human conflict is as absorbing today as it ever was.

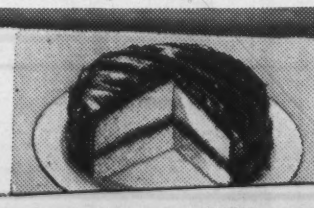
In the version played at the Royal Alexandra this week the fine quality of the play was heightened by exceptionally good casting. Francis Lederer played the egregious Torvald Helmer intelligently and with a touch of buffoonery that tended at times to turn "A Doll's House" into the Scandinavian version of "Life With Father"—quite legitimately, since "A Doll's House" *is* "Life With Father" on a more darkly recognizing level. Dale Melbourne was a beautiful and touching Nora. The rest of the cast, included Jane Darwell, Keven McClure, Lyle Talbot and H. B. Warner, all of them excellent. "A Doll's House", for all its sturdy construction, is exceptionally dependent on the skill of its actors. It could hardly have been in better hands.

Reichman's

Gainsboro Portrait Hat with sweet tea roses and lilacs . . . in the Millinery Salon.

Simpson's

Save Sugar bake a Delicious Cake



MAGIC Chocolate Gold Cake

3 tbs. butter
¾ cup sugar
1 tsp. flavoring extract
Yolks of 3 eggs
1½ cups of flour
½ cup of milk
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

Cream butter; add sugar slowly; add egg yolks which have been beaten until thick; add flavoring. Sift together flour and baking powder; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Bake in two 7" greased layer-cake pans at 375°F. for 20-25 minutes.

SUGARLESS ICING

CHOCOLATE FROSTING: 1 egg white; ½ cup Maple Syrup; ⅛ tsp. salt; ¼ cup Cocoa; ½ tsp. vanilla.

Put egg white, maple syrup and salt in top of double boiler over boiling water and beat with rotary beater for 9 minutes. Remove from heat and fold in cocoa gradually, blending well. Add vanilla and spread over cake.

MADE IN CANADA

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Do Servicewomen Know What They Want of Rehabilitation?

By JEAN TWEED

"BUT the women don't know what they want," is the plaintive cry of the rehabilitation officials when the question of Servicewomen is broached. In proof of this uncooperative female attitude they flourish a survey of 664 members of the Women's Division of the R.C.A.F. But this survey does not speak for the other 700 W.D.'s, or for the 13,000 C.W.A.C.'s, or for the 6,500 W.R.C.N.'s.

Neither is it a particularly adequate survey. From the answers it would seem that the 664 W.D.'s were asked what (outside of marriage) they would like to be when they were discharged from the Air Force. Naturally, they asked for the moon and, just as naturally, the rehabilitation officials are somewhat baffled as to how to provide it.

In the case of the rehabilitation of Servicemen, the problem is being approached on the basis of "what manpower can industry and government projects absorb," "what can the government provide in the way of training to supply these demands" and "what are the wants of the Servicemen." To this end surveys are being carried out. But with regard to Servicewomen these surveys are not being made. And before the training centres in Canada can begin setting up schools, these surveys must be made.

At the present moment surveys are being carried out by local employment officials in different cities, to determine where women war workers can be redistributed in industry. It these surveys were coordinated and nationally promoted their findings would be useful for service women as well as civilians. With the results of the survey before them, the Armed Services could then query their women members as to what training they would need to fit them for the openings available to them. When this information is in the hands of the Training Centre officials, then the construction and detailing of proper schools could begin—based on sounder reasoning than a guess and a prayer.

The way it stands now, women are free to enter any of the training schools that are open to men, which includes high school training, commercial training; dress designing, hairdressing and chef school; printing, building and motor mechanics trades, as well as many others. But very few of these are businesses in which women would have the opportunity to succeed equally with men. In the matter of financial grants women are allowed the same benefits as men except in the case of married women whose husbands are able to support them.

Disregarding those women who were fully trained at the time of induction, and those who have immediate prospects of marriage, and those who will be taking high school or commercial training, what trades peculiarly suited to women might be surveyed profitably?

One of the industries that has heretofore proved a haven for the working girl (a haven insofar as getting a job, though not always with regard to wages and working conditions) is the retail store. A number of Servicewomen might be interested in becoming salesladies, and a school of salesmanship would be of inestimable help to these girls. After all, there is more to the business of selling than "Is there something I can do for you?" A course in salesmanship would include stock-taking; layout of merchandise; the difference in management problems between large and small stores; how the manufacturer - to - wholesaler-to-retailer-to-consumer system works; short courses in fabrics, groceries, furniture construction, hardware and cosmetics, so that the prospective saleslady could turn her hand to almost any type of selling with a minimum of difficulty; and finally, a course in handling the public.

Then there is the clothing industry which has always employed women as needle-workers, finishers and in other branches. There is a definite need for specialized training for that kind of work, and the clothing industry should be able to plan such courses itself for the government to incorporate in a school.

Another great industry is the professional housekeeper and maid. Since these have always been rather thankless and demanding occupations few women have expressed a desire to enter them. But if a central registry of housekeepers, maids, and employers were to be set up with specifications as to rate of pay, hours and working conditions, the career of houseworker would increase in social stature, and would be of great value to the ex-Servicewomen. A government school of housekeeping could help supply the demand and keep a supervisory eye on the working conditions of its graduates.

The courses provided for professional housekeepers would appeal to prospective wives and mothers as well if they included study of budget management, care of children, home nursing and first aid, in addition to the manual work involved.

The idea of a central registry and a school of housekeeping is not new. Domestic registries and schools have been tried in many cities in the Dominion with varying degrees of success. Dorise Nielson, Labor Progressive M.P. from Saskatchewan has published a brochure on the sub-

LADY BUS DRIVER

"WHERE do I go from here," said she
With a baffled frown and an anxious moan;
"You're the driver," said I, "not me,
And when I get off you're on your own!"

MONA GOULD

• •

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ject as a possible government post-war plan which, with some modification, would be highly acceptable.

But before the Servicewomen are approached on their attitude to a housekeeping career, the whole plan should be outlined in pamphlet form with great stress laid on the supervision of working conditions and wages which would follow. Then, after the women are fully informed, their response to a survey will be of value.

Another career which is open to women is nursing. But the training of graduate nurses is, of course, in the hands of the Nurses' Associations and the hospitals, and is not within the limits of the rehabilitation training groups. Just what the plans for extending nursing courses are, is not for publication as yet, evidently.

In the case of practical nursing, the problem in Ontario is further confused by the present legislation which, in effect, prevents the adequate registering and training of practical nurses. Whether or not that legislation will be changed is still unknown. However, the Canadian Medical Procurement and Assignment Board has conducted an exhaustive survey on a national scale to determine where future hospital construction and extension is needed, and what extra manpower will be needed to maintain it. Surveys of the Medical Officers, both men and women, in the Armed Services have also been exhaustive, and the problem of what further training they will need in order to fit into the post-war medical world has been tabulated. The work being done in this regard by the medical associations is probably the most satisfactory job in all of the rehabilitation set-up.

Trades Survey

Another Canadian industry which should be able to absorb a large number of women is the tourist trade. Women with the proper background for tea-room management, hostess abilities and the handicraft trade would be valuable. Increased openings in the field of travel bureaus and handling conducted tours is to be expected. An over-all impartial survey on the needs of the tourist trade, its plans and its future would be a good starting place for rehabilitation.

Finally there are the volunteer organizations all across Canada which have been doing such fine work in entertaining and providing for Servicemen. The canteen-workers have had four and five years' invaluable experience in handling young people who are on the look-out for a good time. They have been doing part of the work we hope to do with community centres and recreation halls in peacetime. If these women could train other women in this work who would act as trained personnel in community centres, the experience so gained would not be lost. Women trained in this way would not interfere with the trained social worker, but would work under them, and would form a supply of young staff-workers. The community centres are there, the women are trained. Why not capitalize on that asset and move on from there?

Maybe Servicewomen do not know what they want, but, on the other hand, they do not know what there is. If they are told what openings there are where they can expect remunerative employment, and which are within the limits of the rehabilitation set-up, perhaps then they won't be asking for the moon.

Mrs. Shenstone

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

FORTY years ago, when she was forty-eight, Mary Hewitt Smart realized that Toronto needed a centre where visiting celebrities in the arts might be entertained and where professional women in the arts could find the stimulus of meeting one another. She invited four friends to tea to discuss the idea. Shortly after the Toronto Heliconian Club was founded, its membership limited to professional women outstanding in the arts.

That was when Edward VII was king, shortly after the Boer War, and before women had the franchise. That was when Miss Smart's studio-drawing room, one of the very first in the country, was a focus for Toronto's, and to a large extent Canada's, young but vigorous cultural life. Recently, at the age of 88, Mrs. J. N. (Mary Smart) Shenstone died in her sleep at her home. To the end she maintained that interest in life, and especially in the arts, which had kept her not young, because the young lack her excellent judgment, but always broadening her outlook, ever providing that atmosphere in which tolerance and creative effort flourish.

Of Pioneer Stock

She came of pioneer parents of the best kind. She herself was a pioneer. Born in Brockville, where she received her early education, she later went to Boston and Philadelphia to study music. She was organist and choir leader in the Baptist Church in Brockville. Coming to Toronto as first resident music teacher at Moulton College, she was also on the staff of Whitby Ladies' College and the Toronto Conservatory of Music. During the nineties she was an outstanding soloist at Bloor Street Baptist Church. For many years, until her death, she had been a member of Walmer Road Baptist Church, her religion forming a vital part of her life.

The late Mrs. Shenstone was a charter member of the Women's Musical Club, originally a professional club. She was also a member of the Women's Art Association, and of the Women's Auxiliary to the Toronto Symphony.

In 1925 Mary Hewitt Smart was married to Mr. J. N. Shenstone, who predeceased her. Her home was ever a gathering place for worth while activities.

Though she was both deaf and blind during recent years, Mrs. Shenstone delighted in her friends, her interests and kept incredibly conversant with world affairs by her radio. The office of honorary president of the Heliconian Club, which she held at the time of her death, was to her as much a responsibility as an honor. One quality will long be remembered by those who knew her. While she gave willingly and graciously of her advice and experience, she never dictated. Probably because she herself was so active, she never fell into that habit of older people, so unpopular with youth, of trying to tell them what to do and how to do it. Her only concern was for the highest possible professional and artistic integrity, and for these qualities she fought with spirit. She was a great woman and a great citizen.

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45-1

CONCERNING FOOD

Candidates for Order of Blood Donors Observe Diet Rules

By JANET MARCH

YOU probably gave all the money you could possibly afford to the Red Cross campaign, but have you given them lately the thing they can't buy?—your blood. The Order of Blood Donors adds more and more members to its roll daily, and more people learn the mechanics of the butter-less, bacon-less, cream-less breakfast. They also learn about such things as becoming a number on entering the clinic; the temperature you haven't got; the drop of your blood which must rise or sink (I forget which) in the green fluid to prove that yours is a first class brand and not a pale pink imitation. The doctor gives you a long list of questions to all of which you must be able to say "No" before he lets you sign on the dotted line. If any affirmatives creep in you'll go on your way with your blood still in you.

Then there are the records where they write your name in a book, just like the recording angel; the glass of water; the wait till your number is called and, finally, the white table with the blinking daylight lights in your eyes, the tourniquet, the jab of the needle and the pause while your bottle fills—350 c.c's., 400 c.c's. Then "That's fine. Hold your arm up. Sit up slowly. Lean on me," and you are in the room where coffee and all the rarer kinds of biscuits, sultanas and chocolate marshmallows are served you in profusion. The nurse checks that you aren't bleeding under the large pink piece of adhesive which looks as if it had been cut from a good prewar girdle, and you're through till the next time.

When the next time will be will depend on what you eat in the meantime. It has been proved by experiment that regular blood donors need to eat at least 75 grams of protein daily to enable them to give every three months. This, of course, is in addition to the other usual requirements of diet such as all the sorts of vitamins and starches.

If you don't eat six ounces of meat, an egg, some cheese and two glasses of milk along with the usual bread, orange juice and fresh vegetables which you need, too, the wounded will not get your blood. Those advertisments may haunt you in a nightmarish way and you'll be found moaning with the Psalmist, "What profit is there in my blood?"

Some people may not know what proteins are, and when you do know it is rather surprising to discover that they consist of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulphur, phosphorus and iron, and also that this list of things—which sounds as if they had been dug out of a couple of deep mines—can be had from a cow in the form of milk. The best sources of protein are those listed above. In addition the precious blood building things are to be found in wheat, corn, peas, beans and lentils. So watch your proteins and win a perfect attendance record at the blood donor's clinic.

The pleasantest way to get your six ounces of meat a day is by eating a juicy steak or a couple of thick lamb chops, but then we are not all millionaires. Fortunately, proteins are very democratic things and are to be found in just as large numbers in round steak, hamburg, pot roasts and all the cheaper cuts. Hot milk in your coffee in the morning, and a glass before you go to bed will provide your pint of milk a day, and a cheese omelet at lunch would fix the rest of your daily requirements. Here's a way of making a piece of round steak taste pretty good.

Baked Steak

2 pounds of round steak
3 tablespoons of flour
1½ teaspoons of salt
1 onion sliced
½ cup of tomato juice
1 bay leaf
⅛ teaspoon of pepper
Paprika
3 tablespoons of bacon fat
½ cup of boiling water

Sprinkle the steak with flour after pounding it on both sides with the flat of a chopper. Cook the onion in fat for five minutes and then put in the steak and sear it on both sides. Grease a flat oven dish and put in the meat and onion. Add the tomato juice, water, bay leaf, pepper, paprika, salt. Cook with the oven at about 350 for an hour. If your dish has no cover baste while the meat is cooking. If it is covered you do not need to do this.

Here is a good way to combine eggs and cheese, with some vitamins thrown in for good measure.

Spinach Casserole

2 pounds of spinach
4 hard boiled eggs
2 tablespoons of flour
2 tablespoons of fat
1 cup of milk
1 cup of grated cheese
4 or 5 strips of bacon diced
½ teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
½ teaspoon of dry mustard

Wash and cook the spinach carefully and chop it up fairly finely. Melt the fat and stir in the flour and dry mustard. Add the milk and stir all the time until the sauce thickens. Then take off the heat and stir in the grated cheese. Pour a little on each layer of spinach and hard boiled eggs as you arrange them in a casserole. Sprinkle each layer with salt and pepper, cover the top with the diced bacon. Bake in a moderate oven for from twenty minutes to half an hour.

New York Millinery Fashion Bureau.

This version of the beloved sailor hat is of smooth burnt straw. Navy veiling comes over the brim to tie in a perky wide bow under the chin.

GIVE HIM THE FOODS HE NEEDS AND ENJOYS
Naturally the foods you give your infant cannot, because of his delicate digestive system, be enriched with the seasonings that liven adult meals. But taste Heinz Strained Foods yourself and you'll see that they have a fresh, natural flavour. Vitamins and minerals, too, are retained in high degree because of Heinz insistence on freshness and scientific cooking.
HEINZ STRAINED FOODS
HEINZ
57

LOOK AT THE RECORD

One Can of New Improved
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
CLEANS 69 MORE SINKS★
and does it
SAFELY AND QUICKLY

Made in Canada

DISSOLVES GREASE—ERASES DIRT
By amazing two-way action

★ Independent laboratory tests *prove* Old Dutch actually cleans 69 more sinks per can than any other leading cleanser tested! Why? Because it contains a special grease dissolver that cuts grease fast and *Seismotite* that erases dirt easily—quickly—without scratching! Get Old Dutch *today!*

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CRACKERS *by* McCORMICK'S

An Irishman from an inland town was sightseeing in a great seaport. For three days he hung around a pier where a great anchor lay on the planks.

Finally another Irishman approached him. "Oi've bin watchin' yez, my friend," he said. "Is there anything oi kin do fer you?"

"Thank yez kindly, no," said the sightseer, "Oi'm jist wantin' to see the man that uses thot pick."

MORAL—At your grocer's you would not have to wait long to see discriminating buyers selecting McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas.

McCORMICK'S
JERSEY CREAM SODAS
6-45

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

THE OTHER PAGE

George Lovejoy Thought He Was Young in His Fifty-First Year

By PERCY JACOBSON

LOVEJOY was forty-nine and still a young man. Alright then, he was forty-nine and he *thought* himself still a young man.

George had a charming personality and his conversation was always nicely weighted for female consumption. For a decade and a half his appearance had changed not at all. Tall and slender, he had his own teeth and just about sufficient hair to obtain a pass mark.

George Lovejoy was adored by his wife's female friends and abhorred by their husbands. His wife was a wise woman who had the wisdom to hold her husband on a long leash. Consequently she avoided that humiliating tugging which so many wives must suffer, suffer or let go. They rarely let go—so they suffer. Laura Lovejoy knew that her husband was content to fish in shallow waters but she saw to it that the waters were close to home. She accepted with complacency her man's thinning hair and his more frequent visits to the dentist. She knew that soon, very soon, the leash need not be quite so long. George's fiftieth birthday was just around the corner. His B—Day would be her D—Day, and she could afford to wait. Lovejoy, quite unconscious of his impending doom, met his fiftieth birthday with a song in his tub and a complacent glance into the full length bathroom mirror. He pitied the poor devils with protuberances—in the wrong places. He noted with satisfaction his frontal flatness.

Thank the Lord, he had persistently refused to allow his family to celebrate his birthdays, or even mention them. During the early years of their marriage, his wife had made some objection. Because of his insistence that it was a lifetime phobia, he had had his way. There was therefore not the slightest reason to suspect that today his fiftieth milestone would be noticed. What was it that old duffer Chambers said at the club about a man never really feeling old until he was fifty? Of course that was utter nonsense. He certainly did not feel any older at this moment than he did when he went to bed last night.

A delicious breakfast of his favourite kippers, a wife and daughter at pains to make themselves particularly pleasant, and not a word said about birthdays helped to dispel any lingering doubt in his mind that there was something in that fool Chambers' croaking. Jubilant with success, he kissed his wife goodbye with unusual fervor.

HOWEVER, his equanimity was somewhat rudely shaken, if only for a moment when she remarked at parting, "George, dear, I feel in the mood for a bit of celebration this evening. How about taking me to Pentons for dinner?"

"Celebrate, celebrate," said George uneasily," Celebrate what?"

"Oh just celebrate," she replied lightly, "I have been feeling awfully flat lately and Mildred said she heard that there was a good floor show there."

Much relieved, he ventured to suggest that Mildred might come along with them—with her husband of course. Laura sensing a slight tug at the leash cooed sweetly that she thought Mildred was busy, and besides it would be nice for the two of them to be alone for a change. George responded with a none too hearty "That's fine, I'll meet you there at seven."

George chuckled to himself all the way to his office. He sure had neatly put it over Laura. Someday in the far distant future he would josh her about how she had quite unconsciously helped him to celebrate his fiftieth birthday.

THE dinner at Pentons was most satisfactory. Lovejoy enjoyed the fact that his wife did him credit. She was looking particularly young and handsome, he thought. It was a pleasing reminder that although he was twelve years her senior their mutual friends seemed to take it for granted that they were of even age. Mildred went so far as to tell him he looked even younger than Laura. Well, she might be right, there were times when Laura. . . When they had finished dinner, George suggested a visit to the movies as a wind up for the evening. To his surprise, his wife said she was a bit tired and if he did not mind she would really prefer to go home. He did not mind. He disliked movies and besides he had a heavy day ahead of him. It would be a good idea to catch up on his sleep. He had been out a lot lately. Lovejoy was in the best of moods. A good dinner, an affable wife and a glad eye from a pretty blond when he passed her, had all contributed to make the evening a pleasant one. Of course if Mildred had been there. . . .but then one cannot have everything. Poor George Lovejoy, little did he think that just around the corner there crouched for a final spring the nemesis of his advancing years. In vain had he dodged them. At last they were to catch up to him.

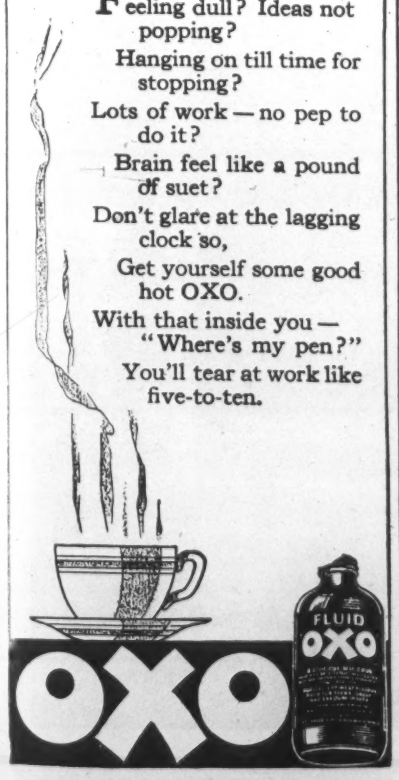
The poor devil was quite unconscious that his quiet little Laura was about to launch a D—day to destroy him. The Lovejoys found their apartment in complete darkness when they arrived home. This was unusual, there was always a light in the vestibule. The blackout surprised George. The blackout did not surprise George's wife. She laid her hand on his arm just as he was about to switch on the light. "Just a moment, dear," then she kissed him and said loudly "Happy Birthday, Darling." This was the signal. The order to attack. There was a blaze of light from living room, dining room and kitchen and a surging mob, or so it seemed to George, flung itself upon him and screamed, "Surprise; Surprise." Then like howling dervishes, or so it seemed to George, they danced around him, while they chanted a horrible "Happy Birthday to you, Happy, happy fiftieth Birthday to you dear George." He was in a daze. At that moment he knew that life would never be the same for him again. And he was right. His cup had not yet overflowed. There were the presents. That fool Bates, with his perverted sense of humour, handed him a pair of crutches. There were mufflers and ties of no conspicuous pattern or colour. The sort of thing designed for the elderly and the old. There were pipes but no cigars or cigarettes. But it was the present from Laura that proved to be the *coup de grâce*, the fatal stab in the back of George's youth.

IT was a chair, wide deep and luxurious. An old man's chair with a special cushion for his back and a foot rest on which to stretch his ancient limbs. And pinned to the back for all to read was a card with such a wifely tribute that would bring the flush of pride to any husband's cheek. It brought the flush to George's cheek but it was not pride that laid it there.

What a tribute—certainly Laura forgot nothing—nothing. And it read. . "To my dear old man on reaching his first half century," George winced at that, "This is your invitation to relax and smoke a quiet pipe by your fireside. You have earned your rest. Like the dear you are, you have tried to keep young for my sake. Forget the difference in our ages. I for one will never consider you an old man, you will always remain young for me."

The damage was neatly done. Mildred was quite impressed, she told George she had never guessed he was fifty and how wonderful he was to keep himself so young-looking. And she said to Laura that she hoped when her Henry was George's age he would be as well preserved. This made Laura seriously consider the advisability of doing away with the leash entirely. It would hardly be necessary now. There is not much more to be told. The party finally wound up singing "Auld Lang Syne." Why "Auld Lang Syne," thought George bitterly, Brahms' Requiem would be more appropriate. A Requiem sung for the youth of George Lovejoy whose youth departed from him in his fifty-first year.

Feeling dull? Ideas not popping?
Hanging on till time for stopping?
Lots of work — no pep to do it?
Brain feel like a pound of suet?
Don't glare at the lagging clock so,
Get yourself some good hot OXO.
With that inside you — "Where's my pen?"
You'll tear at work like five-to-ten.



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TYPICAL OF THE FINE GEM COLLECTIONS AT EATON'S

Will Britain Start To The Right or Left?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The strong wartime trend towards the "Left" in England has finally provoked a strong reaction from the "Right". In industry there is a movement to secure the right to attend to its own affairs in its own way.

The General election will decide which trend of thought has the best chance of success. But no matter what the result it won't definitely commit Britain one way or the other.

London.

THE crisis in politics is reflected in the crisis in industry. It is a crisis of immediate moment in the democracies of Europe, and therefore most particularly in Great Britain, and it is a potential crisis for the United States. Of its causes there is no space here to talk; but of its manifestations the division of political thought into those who want the State to control the individual and those who want the individual to attain the degree of economic freedom that he had during, say, the latter half of the nineteenth century in Britain, is the significant one.

The industrial sphere shows with unmistakable clearness the issue that must be solved, and it shows, as though through a magnifying glass, the dangers and difficulties involved. For in a special sense the profound political issues of the day are industrial issues, since they proceed from a social process whose motive power is industrial production, and every demand they make upon political conscience is associated with industrial wealth, which is the touchstone determining the feasibility of any "moral" social adjustment.

Also, of course, the state of industry is finally the state of the nation, for here is to be found in a simplicity and honesty that scarcely exists elsewhere the distinction between those that govern and those that are governed.

The war has done two important things in industry. It has compelled a large degree of nationalization, and it has elevated the position of the worker both in terms of the ratio of profit which he may demand in wages and of the share which he may demand in management.

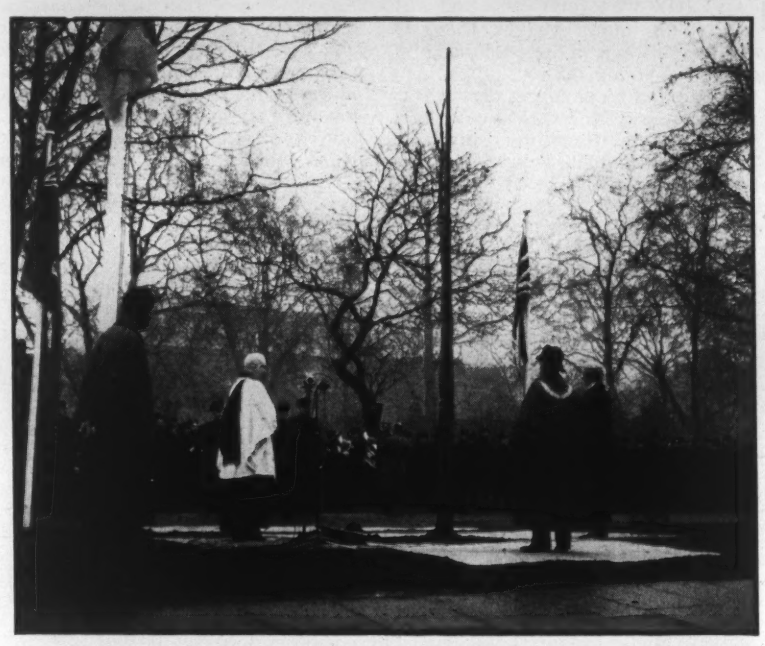
This would be a trend towards the political condition of state control if it were not for the fact that it has occurred in the special circumstances of war, so that it is not necessarily a true trend, and that the Ministry of Labor and National Service has been extremely generous in accommodating the workers to the conditions of their labor by permitting large increases in wages over and above those justified by the rise in the cost of living. Nevertheless, the removal of much of the power of management from the traditional managers and the elevation of the position of the worker are sufficiently powerful indications on the "Left" side to have provoked a strong reaction from the "Right". This reaction is now developing in Britain, and, with the postwar an impending reality, it is developing fast.

In the textile industry, and most of all in the cotton industry; in iron and steel; in radio; in transport; and elsewhere in the dominating centres of industry, there is a movement directed towards securing something like home rule for these industries. Home rule in this context is quite simple despite its complicated implications. It is the right of the industry to attend to its own affairs in its own way, without interference from the State, and though it is not at all the same as the right to create monopoly it offers no guarantee that the limits of competition will not be rigorously fixed.

The coal industry is the prime example. It has been thought shameful as well as inconvenient that a great coal producer like Britain should become short of fuel, and for a long

(Continued on Next Page)

Canadian Maple Commemorates R.C.A.F.'s Stay in England



Flanked by flags of the R.C.A.F., the Borough of Holborn, Great Britain and Canada, a Canadian Maple Tree was planted recently in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, to commemorate cordial relations between the R.C.A.F. and the Borough of Holborn, in which R.C.A.F. Overseas H.Q. is located. The tree, flown to England by Liberator bomber, is the gift of the Mayor and people of Ottawa to the Mayor and people of Holborn. Below: Wearing robes and chain of office, the Mayor of Holborn (Wilfred E. Mullen, J.P.) officiates in the traditional planting ceremony.

Canadians present were Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., Canadian High Commissioner (nearest camera); Air Vice Marshal N. R. Anderson, C.B., Deputy Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, R.C.A.F. Overseas (third), Air Marshal Robt. Leckie, C.B., Chief of Air Staff, R.C.A.F. (fifth in line, below).

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Jeremiahs Don't Become M.P.'s

By P. M. RICHARDS

CANDIDATES for political office are always nice fellows. They have to be, or they couldn't get elected. They are ingratiating, convincing (we are not so sure about this, but at least it's their business to be), capable men of affairs, and have the rosiest outlook on life as it will be if they and their party are elected. Also, a more than pessimistic view of the future state of things if they are defeated.

True, election candidates were always so, but this time things are a bit different. This time all political parties are alike in one respect — they are all going to promise us Utopia or something very close to it — the Conservatives and the Liberals as well as the C.C.F.'ers and the lesser parties. The leaders of the old-line parties won't be entirely happy about this, but their hands will be forced; they know that policies which are truly conservative won't get them elected. There will be differences in method of application (and these, of course, will be vitally important), but probably very little really in degree.

It will still be Utopia, no matter on whose platter it is offered — a job for everyone as a right, at a regulated wage, with the government accepting responsibility for maintaining the volume of employment by public works projects; advanced measures of education and health and nutrition, maternity and child care, unemployment pensions even though there's to be no unemployment, old-age pensions that are larger and not so old, and, of course, a bonus on babies. The main difference between party offerings will be that those of the Progressive Conservatives and Liberals will be based on (they hope) a "free enterprise" economy, while that of the C.C.F. will rely largely on the power and resources of government as the energizing and directing force.

What Are You Going to Get?

Now, for the purposes of this argument we don't care whether you, Mr. Reader, are for freedom of enterprise or statism or something in between. (Personally we're for freedom of enterprise, though we're quite ready to admit that there are too many monopolies or near-monopolies in modern enterprise for it properly to be termed free. Maybe we're really one of the in-betweeners.) Whichever side you're on, you presumably have reason to be concerned about getting value for your tax dollars. The politicians of all parties are proposing to spend for peace purposes a great deal more of your money than they ever have before in peacetime. The question is: what are you going to get for it? (This column is not against government spending; it's concerned only with the "what for" and "how much" of that spending.)

So, in this coming election campaign, let us all determine to beware of politicians who come bearing gifts. As they will all be doing it, this means that we must be coy towards all of them, of whatever party. For if ever there was a time to look a gift horse in the mouth, it is now. Why now particularly? Because the horse, no matter by whom presented to us, will really have to be paid for with our own money — and we have already placed a pretty heavy mortgage on our future incomes and purchasing power in the shape of war debt, postwar pensions and social service obligations. Whatever we sign over to the politicians to pay for the fulfilment of their election promises will make that much less for us to spend as we individually choose.

Still Dependent on Production

Carried to any length, it must mean lessened production of consumer goods and lessened employment in production. Actually, of course, we shall individually need larger incomes to enjoy the same standard of living we had before the war, because taxes are necessarily going to be a good deal higher than they used to be and prices certainly won't be any lower. Collectively we shall need a much larger volume of employment if we're to have jobs enough for all those who will wish to continue working, and our national income will have to be much above the prewar level, in fact not much below the peak of wartime.

On the face of it, there would appear to be a vicious circle: the government must have large revenues to take care of inescapable obligations, yet sky-high taxes would cripple public purchasing power, reduce production and employment and thereby the amount of the government's revenues. The answer is simple: the size of the government's tax "take" does not really depend so much on the rate of tax as on the value of the goods and services produced. In other words, the government will be better off with a lower tax rate and more production — and so will everybody else. Very definitely. It is, in fact, the only answer that meets our needs. We cannot have any of the good things we've promised ourselves — jobs for all and improved social services — without a sufficiently large volume of production.

So, again, it would be well to give thought to that when listening to election oratory, especially from candidates of one's own party; to challenge promises of "something for nothing" and remember that all social benefits, old and new, must come from work, production and distribution. What do the candidate and his party propose that will facilitate and promote these things? It seems to this column that we could use a lot of this attitude in the coming election and that we should so determine before it begins. Canada has risen to great heights in this war, but, economically speaking, she could have an equally great fall if her affairs are mismanaged.

We'll Need a Large Rabbit to Fill That Pot !

(*Continued from Page* 34)

time there has been a persistent cry for the nationalization of the mining industry. It has been raised by every Left element in politics, and by the mineworkers. It is the purest example extant of the State-control school. For a long time the colliery owners have been relatively (not altogether) quiet, but recently they rounded off the epitome that the coal industry is of the country in general by presenting to the world the report that Mr. Robert Foot, Chairman of the Mining Association, was asked to prepare in the middle of 1944. The report rounds things off very nicely.

Mr. Foot is an enlightened individualist. He blames nobody in any moral sense but is concerned only to find out why the coal mining industry is in such an unfortunate situation and how it can get out of it. We cannot deal fully with his argument, but he is a private enterpriser out of the top drawer, abominates nationalization, and wants mining to solve its troubles within its own four walls. That is actually the phrase he uses.

There we have it, the inevitable struggle between those who want industry to manage itself within its own four walls and those who want the control to come from outside, from the State itself.

There can be no exaggerating the importance of this difference, for it involves the whole political belief of the nation, and it is capable of determining the purely economic development of industry, a matter about which no Briton can afford to joke with five and a half years of uncommonly expensive war behind him.

If one were asked to declare on the issue, one would answer according to one's belief as an economist and according to one's faith as a voter. Economically, the evidence probably is that self-rule in industry would achieve better results in terms of efficient production than nationalization would—at least, over the short term. Politically, the danger about industrial self-rule is that it can build up within the State a separate and immensely powerful source of political influence, divorced from the responsibility that sits in Downing Street and in the Houses of Parliament, and inspired by motives that cannot be guaranteed to be in the widest public interest; and the political danger about nationalization is that it may carry into the purely political sphere the reflection of the ability or gaucheness with which the Government manages its job as business organizer in industry.

The coming General Election in Britain will certainly decide whether the State-controllers or the Individualists are going to get away to a flying start, but it would be rash to assume that the race will continue as it begins. The postwar will be a difficult period to manage, whatever the book of rules, and it may not prove an unqualified blessing to secure the largest initial support. The British people are slow to criticize, but they do not easily forget a failure.

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Company Reports

Metropolitan Life

REMARKABLE growth in business and financial strength marks the yearly progress of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1944 its life insurance in force increased from $29,180,396,994 to $30,696,750,125, while its assets increased from $6,463,803,552 to $6,995,450,531. Its net surplus over all liabilities, including policy reserves, dividend reserves, special surplus funds, and all liabilities, increased from $392,010,718 to $427,657,791. Payments to policyholders increased from $554,873,244 in 1943 to $592,034,726 in 1944. Paid for life insurance issued in 1943 totalled $2,305,262,410, while the amount issued in 1944 was $2,064,042,459, which, however, does not include the amount of life insurance revived or increased. During 1944 the company increased its holdings of United States and Canadian Government bonds by $713,070,098, bringing its total investment in these securities at the end of 1944 to $3,066,445,698, or 44 per cent of its total assets. In Canada its new life insurance issued in 1944 amounted to $173,546,951, bringing its total life insurance in force in this country to $1,675,170,538, as compared with $1,556,011,369 at the end of 1943. Its purchases of Victory Bonds in 1944 amounted to $44,000,000, bringing its total investments in Canadian War and Victory Bonds at the end of the year to $156,558,102, and its total investments in Canada to $395,018,395, as compared with $359,119,859, at the end of 1943.

Mutual Benefit

BOTH in Canada and the United States the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, continued in 1944 its exceptional rate of growth. Its total assets increased from $29,956,489 to $38,735,518, showing a gain of $8,779,029. Its premium income increased from $33,395,350 to $41,743,810, showing an increase of $8,348,460. In Canada its total premium income last year was $2,446,157, showing an increase for the year of $413,064. Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1944 were $1,873,883, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $1,212,917, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $660,966, as compared with $440,069 at the end of 1943.

Wawanesa Mutual

DURING the past year the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company increased its admitted assets from $4,382,096 to $5,024,160, showing a gain of $642,064, while the surplus over unearned premium reserves, investment reserve, contingencies reserve and all liabilities increased from $2,431,603 to $2,678,420, showing a gain of $246,817. In addition the company holds $930,687 of unassessed Western Canada premium notes which are not taken into the balance sheet as assets but are treated as contingent assets only. At the end of 1944 it had $2,450,735 on deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Net premiums written in 1944 were $2,550,666, as compared with $2,543,439 in 1943. During 1944 the total amount invested in bonds, stocks, etc., principally in Dominion Government bonds, increased from $3,509,411 to $4,128,735

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E. M. L., Fort William, Ont.—Gold prospects are held by LARDER "U" ISLAND MINES in the Larder Lake area, Louvicourt township, Quebec, and Yellowknife. The Quebec ground, south of the Obaska Lake property, has only had surface exploration but diamond drilling on the Larder Lake holdings has revealed good geological conditions and some gold values. This property is a large one and its location south of Kerr-Addison is interesting. Additional drilling for this group is planned for which finances are reported available.

A. E. D., New Westminster, B.C.—Output of COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS LTD. for the year 1944 registered a moderate decline from the previous year which was due more particularly to war conditions resulting in the loss of skilled operatives. Operating profit was slightly lower at $562,798 against $576,334 and retained net profit was $147,269 or $1.47 per share on the common stock as compared with $156,452 or $1.56 per share and the total of dividends paid of $1.35 per share. There was an insistent demand for the company's production throughout the year; which gives every indication of continuing for some months, both for war and essential requirements. The Department of Munitions and Supply and the company have agreed on an overall renegotiation of contracts affecting the Government, completed during the years 1940 to 1944 inclusive; which is reflected in the balance sheet.

W. S. D., Montreal, Que.—A property in the Pensive Lake section of the Yellowknife-Beaulieu area was recently purchased by SMELTER GOLD MINES and I understand the company plans to develop these claims. A block of 500,000 shares is held in Oracle Yellowknife which it is planned to distribute at some future date. Smelter still holds its original property in the God's Lake area of Manitoba and a group of claims adjoining Wampum Gold Mines in Northwestern Ontario.

N. H., Brampton, Ont.—Declaration of a final dividend for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945, of $1.47½ per share by directors of ECONOMIC INVESTMENT TRUST brings total distributions for the year to $2.10 per share, the highest for any fiscal year since 1929-1930 in which period dividends aggregated $2.50 per share. In 1943-1944 net profit was equal to $2.26 per share out of which dividends aggregating $2 per share were paid, and in 1942-1943 dividends were paid amounting to $1.90 a share out of earnings of $1.99 a share. For 1929-1930 net profit was equal to $3.31 per share. The trust has an uninterrupted record of dividend payments since organization in 1927.

C.C.M., Oshawa, Ont.—The recent strengthening in the shares of GRAHAM BOUSQUET GOLD MINES, which operates as an investment and holding organization, undoubtedly is attributable to the generally improved interest in golds. It holds 1,100,000 shares of Bouscadillac Gold Mines which purchased its property and it is possible this will be further tested when conditions permit. In addition to the Bouscadillac shares investments at market value of $37,400 were held at the end of 1943. Cash on hand at that time was $10,968 while liabilities were $778. I understand Bouscadillac also has some cash in its treasury as well as investments. ZAGA-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Signals Caution

BY HARUSPEX

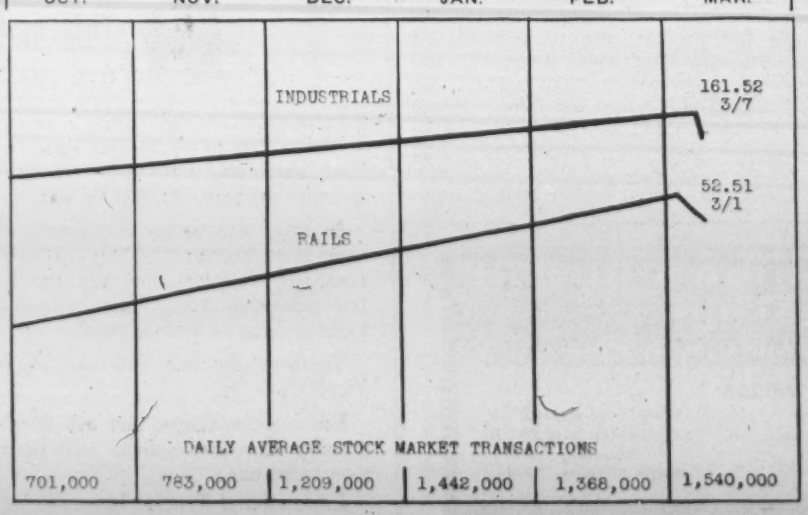
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND OF NEW YORK AND CANADIAN MARKETS: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Over recent weeks there have been increasing fears on the part of the Federal government of the U.S.A. that inflationary speculation, already under way in farm lands, has been gaining a toe-hold in the stock market. Such a development would be highly inimical to the war program. First, it would channel off savings from the government bond market during a period when large borrowing is necessary. Second, the problems of conversion from war to peace would be greatly increased by the inevitable collapse in a pyramided level of stock quotations that would accompany cancellation of war orders. To nip any such inflationary spree in the bud, the U.S.A. authorities first increased rates on margin trading and, more recently, prohibited margins on stocks selling at $10 and under.

Governmental action, by calling attention to its attitude toward undue market pyrotechnics at this time, has sobered the speculative community temporarily, as evidenced by the price declines initiated on March 8. This decline comes at a time when technical developments warranted irregularity, our recent Forecast stating that recession of one to three weeks' duration would be a normal development at around the 160 level. So far, there is nothing to indicate that the current price break is other than an interruption to the major advance since 1942. Because of the considerable length of this major advance, and the approach of war's end, with its following transition problems, we, nevertheless, are inclined to a cautious position, believing that the rise, at best, is in its last and most dangerous stage.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 69

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1945, payable April 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

CAPITAL TRUST CORPORATION LIMITED

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after
2nd APRIL 1945
to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
1st March, 1945. Manager.

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager

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FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 26th, 1945, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common shares of the Company was declared payable April 2nd, 1945 to shareholders of record March 1st, 1945.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., March 7th, 1945.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1945, and a bonus of 1% on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1945.

By Order of the Board,

E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
January 25th, 1945.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 16th day of April, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of March, 1945.

G. H. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 28, 1945.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 22

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company payable in Canadian funds, April 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 21st, 1945.

BELT MINING CORP., which succeeded Silver Valley Mines on a share exchange basis of one new for four old, has not reported any activity since 1941.

W. J. C., Owen Sound, Ont.—Sorry, I can't tell you what the dividend rate will be on PAGE-HERSEY shares if they are split in accordance with the proposal to be considered at the annual meeting on March 27. The proposal is to subdivide the currently authorized 175,000 shares of no par value into 700,000 shares of no par value, and the creation of an additional 300,000 shares. The increased capital is not required for any purpose now in view but will make a substantial number of shares should the occasion for additional financing arise. Present shares have been on a $5 annual dividend rate since 1940, with distributions of $1.25 quarterly. Directors have declared a quarterly dividend on the present shares of $1.25 per share payable April 1 so that, if the basis is continued, the next quarterly distribution will be due July 1. Net profit for 1944, exclusive of the refundable portion of the excess profits tax and profit on sale of securities, amounted to $5.21 a share on the present stock or $1.30 on the proposed subdivided shares and that for 1943 was equal to $4.42 a share on the present shares and $1.10 on the new stock.

E. A. C., Winnipeg, Man.—I regard the future prospects for NATIONAL MALARTIC GOLD MINES as quite interesting and exploration can be expected to be resumed as soon as conditions allow. So far no estimate of ore reserves has been made but the extensive work completed has indicated a substantial orebody, suggestive of a profitable operation. Finances for development were provided by Noranda, Hollinger and Quebec Gold Mining Corp., and they are said to be prepared to bring the property into production. The agreement with the above mentioned companies, under which development has been done, provides for a reorganization whereby shareholders of National Malartic will receive one share of new stock for each two presently held.

International Metal Industries Ltd.

IT has already been officially stated that International Metal Industries, Limited, will be faced with a brief period of uncertainty with the collapse of Germany, but that the long term outlook until 1950 is reasonably satisfactory. Restrictions on production for civilian consumption to permit the facilities to be used to the utmost for the war effort should result in a heavy postwar demand for equipment manufactured by International Metal Industries for replacements, new enterprises and housing. The company will participate in the building program planned for after the war, and serves numerous industries with products that have been lacking during the war years. Operations are carried on in Canada and the United States and products are diversified to cover many requirements and distribution diversified geographically. Following the depression of the 1930's, the company's profits have been restored closer to the level of the more prosperous years preceding and the financial position strengthened.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1943, the latest available, of $811,643 included $81,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax and was equal to $2.27 a share on the combined Class A and Class B common shares outstanding. Net profit for 1942 of $706,894 included $95,200 refundable tax and was equal to $1.83 a share. The refundable tax for 1943 amounted to 34c per share and for 1942 to 43c a share. At the last annual meeting officials stated results for 1944 would be comparable with those of the two preceding years.

The company's liquid position has shown improvement for years past, with net working capital at December 31, 1943, of $5,076,173 up from $4,893,324 at December 31, 1942, and $4,184,775 at December 31, 1938. This improvement in net working capital was after an increase in the gross book value of fixed assets for the same period from $2,187,831 to $3,664,030. Cash of $2,921,359 at the end of 1943 was in excess of total current liabilities of $2,830,123. Current assets of $7,906,296 included investments of $589,147 as well as cash.

Outstanding capital consists of 30,820 shares of 6% cumulative preference stock of $100 par value, 14,385 shares of Series A 6% cumulative preference stock of $100 par value, 188,312 shares of Class A common stock of no par value and 50,000 shares of Class B common stock of no par value. The two classes of preference stock are equal in all respects, with the exception the ordinary preferred is convertible one share for two Class A common and the Series A preferred five shares for six Class A common shares. The preference issues are callable on 60 days' notice at 105. The Class A common has preference over the Class B common to non-cumulative annual dividends of $1.60 per share. After dividends of $1.60 on the A and B common in any year both issues participate share for share in further distributions. Class A common is non-voting and Class B voting.

Dividends are paid to date on the preferred stocks. The current rate on the Class A common is 35c per share quarterly. No dividends have been paid on the Class B common since 1931. Initial quarterly dividend of 40c a share was paid on the Class A common in January 1928, increased to 50c quarterly in April 1929 and a further increase to 65c quarterly January 1930. The 65c quarterly rate was continued to and including the distribution made April 1931, with a reduction to 40c July 1931. Dividend due October 1931 was passed with no further payment until 25c was paid in October 1943, with similar distributions January and April 1944. The rate was increased to 30c in July 1944 and to the present 35c quarterly in January 1945.

International Metal Industries, Limited, was originally incorporated in 1922 with a Dominion Charter, and subsequently acquired other companies in a similar line of business. The company, and subsidiaries, manufactures and distributes throughout the United States and Canada widely diversified lines, including gasoline pumps, oil and grease equipment, steel drums, pneumatic storage tanks, range boilers, gas and electric hot water heaters, oil burners, coal burning equipment, milk cans, air compressors, car washers and other equipment for service stations and the oil trade.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	24¼	15	$2.27-a	10.7	6.6	$1.10
1943	17	10½	2.27	7.5	4.6	0.50
1942	11	5	1.83	6.0	2.7	—
1941	10¼	6½	2.56	4.0	3.3	—
1940	15½	5	2.55	6.1	2.0	—
1939	15¾	3¼	2.08	7.6	1.6	—
Average 1939-1944				6.1	3.3	
Approximate current average				10.6		
Approximate current yield				5.8%		

Note—Net per share on a participating basis, and includes 34c per share refundable tax 1943 and 1944 and 43c a share 1942. Price range, price earnings ratio and dividends for Class A shares.
a—Net for 1943, last available, and high low prices for calendar year 1944.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 811,643-a	$ 706,894-a	$ 881,609	$ 878,328	$ 765,490	$ 487,693
Surplus	1,956,651	1,804,229	1,526,781	1,187,632	1,190,802	628,740
Current Assets	7,906,296	7,934,855	7,331,592	6,472,305	5,678,934	5,635,589
Current Liabilities	2,830,123	3,041,531	2,781,908	1,881,274	969,808	1,450,814
Net Working Capital	5,076,173	4,893,324	4,549,684	4,591,031	4,709,126	4,184,775
Cash	2,921,359	1,845,685	1,792,273	1,581,879	1,745,669	2,150,556
Investments	589,990	254,147	43,647	44,212	59,076	82,076

a—Includes $81,000 refundable tax 1943 and $95,200 1942.

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OVER 55 YEARS OLD—

SATURDAY NIGHT has been published continuously without a break since 1887. If all the copies printed during the past 56 years were piled one upon the other the pile would reach up over 300 miles into the stratosphere. If placed end to end, they would circle the globe more than 12 times.

ABOUT INSURANCE

How Ontario Fire and Auto Business is Distributed Among Insurers

By GEORGE GILBERT

No monopoly exists in either the fire or automobile insurance business in Ontario. In the case of fire insurance, the people have 324 insurers to choose from, including joint stock tariff and non-tariff companies, mutuals, cash mutuals, farmers' mutuals, reciprocals, associated New England factory mutuals and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters.

In the case of automobile insurance, they have 174 insurers from which to make a selection, including joint stock tariff and non-tariff companies, mutual companies, a reciprocal exchange and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters. How the business is divided among the joint stock and other types of insurers is shown in this article.

LATEST available Government figures showing the distribution of the fire and automobile insurance business among the various classes of insurers licensed to operate in the Province of Ontario are for the year 1943. They are published in the detailed report of the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, recently issued.

That there is plenty of competition in the insurance business in this Province is made plain by the fact that three hundred and twenty-four insurers had licenses to transact fire insurance in Ontario, besides Lloyd's non-marine underwriters. Of these insurers, 208 are classed as joint stock companies, 68 as farmers' mutuals, 11 as other mutuals, 7 as cash mutuals without share capital, 5 as cash mutuals with share capital, 11 as reciprocal exchanges, and 11 as associated New England factory mutuals.

In 1943 the net fire premiums earned by the joint stock companies in Ontario amounted to $14,025,203, as compared with $14,143,475 in 1942, while the net losses incurred were $6,489,922, a loss ratio of 46.27 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $5,863,139 and a loss ratio of 41.45 per cent in 1942. Net premiums earned by the farmers' mutuals were $1,748,717, as compared with $1,679,908 in 1942, while their net losses incurred amounted to $924,817, a loss ratio of 52.89 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $882,406 and a loss ratio of 52.53 per cent in 1942.

Other Mutuals

Net premiums earned by 11 other mutuals, including the lumber and hardware mutuals, were $919,113, as compared with $948,583 in 1942, while their net losses incurred amounted to $349,872, a loss ratio of 38.07 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $551,317 and a loss ratio of 58.12 per cent in 1942.

Net premiums earned by the cash mutuals without share capital were $1,659,134, as compared with $1,663,144 in 1942, while their net losses incurred were $664,365, a loss ratio of 40.04 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $689,863 and a loss ratio of 41.48 per cent in 1942. Net premiums earned by the cash mutuals with share capital were $449,882, as compared with $450,209 in 1942, while their net losses incurred amounted to $401,684, a loss ratio of 89.29 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $292,650 and a loss of 65.00 per cent in 1942.

Net premiums earned by the 11 reciprocal exchanges were $218,293, as compared with $230,926 in 1942, while their net losses incurred amounted to $57,735, a loss ratio of 26.27 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $89,256 and a loss ratio of 38.65 per cent in 1942.

Net premium deposits earned by the 11 associated New England factory mutuals were $271,243, as compared with $485,134 in 1942, while their net losses incurred amounted to $87,779, a ratio of net losses incurred to net premium deposits earned of 32.36 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $109,944 and a loss ratio of 22.66 per cent in 1942.

Lloyd's Underwriters

Net premiums earned by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters were $469,633, as compared with $644,060 in 1942, while their net losses incurred amounted to $241,783, a loss ratio of 51.48 per cent, as against net losses incurred of $566,622 and a loss ratio of 87.98 per cent in 1942.

In 1943 the total net fire premiums earned by all classes of insurers in Ontario amounted to $19,761,218, of which $14,025,203 was the sum earned by the joint stock companies, or over seventy per cent of the total earned by all licensed insurers in the Province.

In the report there is an interesting tabulation showing the underwriting results of the business transacted by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters throughout the whole of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1943. Net premiums written amounted to $4,443,722, while the net premiums earned were $5,114,081, the reserve of earned premiums at 80 per cent showing a decrease of $670,959 during the year. Net losses and claims incurred (excluding adjustment expenses) were $2,750,205; adjustment expenses, $355,842; commission, $1,138,187; taxes, $150,416; all other expenses, $377,716. Thus the total claims and expenses amounted to $4,772,366, while the net premiums earned were $5,114,081, showing an underwriting profit for the year of $341,714.

A table showing how the business in Canada of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters is distributed among the various lines of insurance is also included in the report. It shows that the gross premiums in force in Canada at the beginning of 1943 were $6,575.972, made up as follows: fire, $2,179,922; automobile, $2,906,170; accident, $436,248; boiler, $434,202; guarantee, $230,387; real property, $75,359; theft, $142,606; other classes, $171,812. At the end of 1943 they amounted to $5,174,885, made up of: fire, $1,867,527; automobile, $1,928,025; accident, $447,197; boiler, $377,158; guarantee, $194,778; real property, $41,936; theft, $110,730; other classes, $206,632.

Motor Business

For the transaction of automobile insurance there were 174 companies, 1 reciprocal exchange and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters licensed in Ontario in 1943. Of the companies, 158 were joint stock and 16 were mutual corporations. Of the joint stock companies 19, and of the mutual companies 2, either did no automobile business in the Province in 1943 or their returns are included with those of other companies.

Total net automobile premiums earned by all classes of insurers in Ontario amounted to $11,275,704, as compared with $12,672,499 in 1942, and $12,686,272 in 1941. Automobile insurance business showed a steady increase in Ontario from 1933 to 1941, but since then has shown a decrease, as a result of wartime restrictions on motoring. Net losses incurred totalled $4,709,411, not including adjustment expenses, showing a loss ratio of 41.77 per cent, as against net losses of $5,097,897 and a loss ratio of 40.23 per cent in 1942.

Of the total net premiums earned in 1943, $8,745,117 was the amount earned by the joint stock companies, $1,190,294 the amount earned by the mutual companies, $1,334,330 the amount earned by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters and $5,963 the amount earned by the reciprocal exchange. Among the joint stock companies, whose earned premiums comprised over 77 per cent of the total for the year, the loss ratio ranged all the way from 877.64 per cent to 0.29 per cent. Among the mutual companies the loss ratio ranged from 111.51 per cent to 1.85 per cent, while the loss ratio of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters was 50.44 per cent, and the loss ratio of the reciprocal exchange, 52.56 per cent.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get a report on a company called the China Fire Insurance Company, as to the amount of business it transacts in this country and as to its financial standing so far as Canadian policyholders are concerned. How long has this company been operating in Canada, and is it an old-established institution?

—D. F. H., Vancouver, B.C.

The China Fire Insurance Company is a British company, with head office at Sydney, Australia, and Canadian head office at Toronto. It was established in 1870 and has been transacting business in Canada since 1919. It operates under Dominion registry, and maintains a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. In Canada in 1943, the latest year for which Government figures are available, its gross fire premiums written, less return premiums, were $27,958, and the gross amount of policies new and renewed was $4,842,480, while the net amount at risk at the end of the year was $8,259,055; the net premiums written were $23,754, and the net losses incurred, $13,904. At the end of 1943 its total assets in Canada were $112,237, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $23,036, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $89,201. The company occupies a strong financial position, and Canadian policyholders are amply protected. All claims are readily collectable.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get some information about a company named the Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Is this an old company and is it regularly licensed by the Government, and what is its financial standing?

—H.S.W., Halifax, N.S.

Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Berwick, N.S., was incorporated in Nova Scotia in 1904. Since 1919 it has been operating under Dominion registry and is regularly licensed for the transaction of fire insurance in Nova Scotia. At December 31, 1943, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets were $320,480, while its total liabilities amounted to $81,392, showing a surplus of $239,088 over all liabilities. Comparing the amount of the surplus with the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability, $66,349, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Its total income in 1943 was $69,493, made up of: net fire premiums written, $57,487; interest, etc., $12,006. Its total expenditure was $31,897, made up of: net losses incurred, $15,225; taxes, $538; commission and brokerage, $7,980; other expenses, $8,154. The underwriting gain for the year was $23,484. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to do business with.

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

49th Report By Wawanesa
MARKED PROGRESS SHOWN IN 1944
Admitted Assets
as at Dec. 31, 1944 ..... $5,024,159.53
(Exclusive of Unassessed Premium Notes $930,686.66)
Surplus
for the Protection of Policyholders ... 2,678,420.06
Dominion Gov't. Deposit
as at Dec. 31, 1944 ..... 2,450,734.89
(On Deposit with the Dominion Dept. of Insurance)
Invested in Bonds, etc. 4,128,471.63
(Principally in Dominion Government Bonds)
Net Premiums Written
in 1944 ..... 2,550,665.84
Special War Revenue Tax in 1944 ..... $ 80,942.75
(Paid to the Dominion Government)
Total War Revenue Taxes, 1939-1944 ..... 336,447.49
Writing Fire, Burglary, Automobile and Other Casualty Insurance
Organized in 1896—Dominion Charter in 1928
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—Write for Information or See Our Agent—
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Head Office: WAWANESA, Man. Eastern Office: TORONTO
Branches also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Vancouver
A. T. HAWLEY, K.C.—President
H. E. HEMMONS—Managing-Director
F. B. MacARTHUR—Treasurer
J. M. VANSTONE—Eastern Manager

NEWS OF THE MINES

Exploration in Quebec Warrants At Least Twenty New Shafts

By JOHN M. GRANT

CLOSE to 20,000 claims were staked in Northwestern Quebec in 1944, a number exceeding that for any other year in the history of Quebec recording, and about four times as heavy as any normal year, Dr. W. N. Ingham, of the Quebec Department of Mines, stated at the 13th annual meeting of the Prospectors and Developers Association held in Toronto last week. In a most complete paper Dr. Ingham described recent developments and referred to the widespread ore discoveries. In the Abitibi - Temiskaming district alone 146 new companies were formed, he stated, as compared with 18 in 1943. Of these, 127 carried out active prospecting and exploration. Over 100 properties had drills, some two or three in operation and he estimates that well over 500,000 feet of exploration drilling was completed, outside of that at the producing mines. Much of the extensive diamond drilling was carried out at properties along the 100 mile stretch from Dasserat to Louvicourt townships.

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Last summer, according to Dr. Ingham, there were more diamond drills buzzing in the Bourlamaque bush than black flies and he adds it is not surprising that this district should be closely explored since the mines within the aureole of the Bourlamaque batholith have produced over $100,000,000 in gold during an average of less than 10 years. There are some 17 active companies in this township. Twelve properties carried out exploration in Malartic township during 1944. Louvicourt township is also the scene of aggressive investigations at numerous mining properties and the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins on the Croinor property led to a staking, promoting and company forming rush in north Pershing township. A dozen new companies were incorporated in 1944. As in many other districts, promotion, prospecting and development reached an all-time peak in the Belleterre mining camp, 60 air-line miles south of Noranda. During last year more new mining companies were formed with properties in Guillet township than in any other township in Quebec. Prospecting and exploration was continued or started at 25 properties, 21 of which comprise the claim groups of new companies. Six more properties were incorporated with ground just across the west boundary in Blondeau township.

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Answering the question as to what definite results have arisen from this unpredecented boom in prospecting and mining property development in Northwestern Quebec, Dr. Ingham states "plenty!" Twenty properties can be listed that have reached a stage of exploration warranting shaft sinking. Although they are not all new discoveries, many may be so classed, and most of the previously known deposits have attained commercial importance as a result of current supplementary development efforts. "It does not, of course," he adds, "necessarily follow that 20 new mines will come into production." A factor of great significance resulting from recent developments is that even the older, well known, easily accessible areas of northwestern Quebec, often regarded as already thoroughly prospected, have been shown to still contain latent mineral wealth and Dr. Ingham points out the possibilities of new discoveries are by no means exhausted, and a great, new stimulus as well as a challenge is placed before the fraternity of prospectors and developers.

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C. D. H. MacAlpine, president of Wasa Lake Gold Mines, in Beauchastel township, north-western Quebec, in the annual report for 1944, states that the directors are of the opinion, based on the strength of the shear and the consistent drilling results secured within the ore body, that the property should be equipped and developed on the basis of an eventual production of 1,500 tons per day. Initial production will probably be in the neighborhood of 1,000 tons per day. Authorization has been given to proceed with plans for the installation of permanent surface structures and equipment and sinking of an operating shaft, rather than temporary structures and smaller equipment suitable for preliminary development. Orders are being placed for equipment, delivery of which must await relaxation of Government war restrictions. Dr. J. E. Gill, consulting geologist, estimates the tonnage indicated in the No. 1 or main ore zone to be 1,980,000, or just over 4,000 tons per vertical foot. He states that allowing for 20% dilution by material grading 0.02 oz. per ton, there would be 2,375,000 tons averaging, at $35 gold, $5.67 per ton uncut and $5.07 cut.

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Amendments to be made to the Mining Act at the present session of the Ontario Legislature should prove of particular benefit to prospectors and small operators, Mines Minister L. M. Frost, told the annual banquet of the Prospectors and Developers Association. It is said the recommendations will bring the discovery section of the act into line with modern geophysical methods of prospecting, assessment work, and prevention of large blocks of claims being held without thorough exploration and development. Other revisions aim at the prevention of blanketing. Provided adequately trained personnel can be obtained, six geological parties and two geophysical parties will be placed in the field this year by the Department of Mines. The minister stated the most important and far-reaching objective of the Government is to provide for a reduction of mining taxation, and thus encourage and reward initiative and enterprise, but the solution of this problem lies in the hands of the Dominion government.

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Annual report of Falconbridge Nickel Mines shows that 1944 production was the highest in the company's history. Net earnings were 28.76 cents per share as against 20.2 cents in the previous year. Ore reserves showed a small gain and net working capital increased by nearly $1,400,000. Despite the persistent shortage of labor a large amount of necessary development work was carried out. Considerable better than mine average grade ore was disclosed on the new 2,625 and 2,800-foot levels. The easterly drive on the 1,750-foot horizon was continued to within a short distance of the eastern boundary and encountered two oreshoots, totalling 800 feet in length, about equal to mine average in width and grade.

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Due to the unfavorable labor situation the annual report of Macassa Mines, Ltd., for 1944 shows a reduction in production, earnings and positive ore reserves. Net profits from operations amounted to 15.8 cents per share, as compared with 21.6 cents in the previous year. After including non-operating income and deducting outside exploration expense written off profits were 15 cents a share as against about 22 cents in 1943. Positive ore reserves declined from 492,306 tons to 462,800 tons. Macassa plans to continue sinking of the winze to a depth of 4,800 feet, so that the development of a block of three new levels can be undertaken when the opportunity comes.

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Also recently called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange were shares of Jacknife Gold Mines. The property consists of 150 acres in the Prosperous Lake area of Yellowknife. Preliminary prospecting has been carried out and diamond drilling is planned to commence as soon as possible. Capitalization is 3,300,000 shares of which 1,750,000 are outstanding, including 900,000 in escrow. As at January 15, the company had $55,004 cash as against accounts payable of $2,408.

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WILLIAM G. WEBSTER
Chief Commissioner

Tomorrow's Maps Will Be Greatly Changed

By ARTHUR NETTLETON

Important alterations will be made in postwar maps, quite apart from those arising from the war. Development of the north and of air travel mean many new features and as well there are large man-made geographical changes such as Russia's new Rybinsk Sea.

ON the world maps of tomorrow, several notable revisions will be seen. Not only have frontiers been revised by war, but peaceable developments are similarly causing striking alterations to the face of the earth. New townships, new industrial areas, new airports, even new seas — all these have arisen during the last few years, and the maps made in the 1930's are already obsolete.

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New airports, seaports, and other townships have now been established there, and the colonization of the Northernmost regions of the globe has begun. Before many more years have elapsed, the Arctic will see the completion of schemes which will entirely revise our ideas of the North Polar area.

The explanation isn't merely that war entailed the opening of new air routes, though the need for short-cut air services and new meterological stations has given a fillip to this development. It isn't just that the planners of postwar air lines, from New York, Moscow, Melbourne and Hong Kong, aim to carry the routes across the Arctic Circle.

Recent exploration has revealed that many of our notions about Jack Frost's domain were very wide of the mark. It has been discovered that the so-called "white wastes" were misnamed. They are certainly white over much of their area, but they are far from being wastes.

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This new knowledge, much of it acquired by Soviet explorers and scientists, suggests an early fruition of the hopes which many experts have had for years. For a long time they have wanted to exploit the enormous mineral wealth of the Frozen North, and Russian pioneers have now begun to invade and harness that region.

Ever since U.S.S.R. annexed parts of that territory, in 1937, swiftly progressive developments have been afoot to establish a new Russian empire there. Figures alone are sufficient to show the degree of success already achieved.

No map of 1940 or earlier referred to the town of Igarka. It was too small to mention, for its population was less than 100. Today, this place in Jack Frost's kingdom has 20,000 inhabitants, and their number is still increasing.

Igarka has schools, a modern hospital, a talkie cinema, and flourishing industries. The same remarks apply to other spots in the Arctic. Before very long, Russia will build her 1,000th school there; she already has that number of hospitals and dispensaries in the region!

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South Polar Area?

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State farms are also being run. It has been discovered that the warm Gulf Stream flows much further north than was previously realized. It almost reaches the North Pole, and in consequence there are a good many islands in the Arctic seas where the temperature is high enough for crops to be cultivated.

As a result of these discoveries and remarkable progress, the possibility of colonizing the South Polar area in the same way may shortly be considered. Such exploitation will be a tougher proposition, for the Antarctic is notoriously colder than the Far North. But thorough exploration, facilitated by modern devices, may bring some surprises.

Huge quantities of coal are known to lie in the South Polar regions, and the 5,000,000 square miles very probably have other valuable minerals as well.

The bulk of the Antarctic is British territory, too. Encouraged by the success of the Soviet venture in utilizing the Arctic, and aided by modern science, good use may ultimately be made of this still unexploited part of the British Empire. Other new names will then appear on our maps.

New Airports

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THE FRONT PAGE

New Hope for Trade

SCARCELY anything should give deeper satisfaction to the people of this country than the announcement from Washington, following the visit of Prime Minister King to the White House, that Canada and the United States see eye to eye on the need for solution of world trade problems "along bold and expansive lines, with a view to the removal of discrimination and the reduction of barriers to the exchange of goods between nations."

The signs in recent months that the world's trading nations might turn back, because of obstacles to trade created by the destruction and disorganization of war, to the discredited policies of "economic nationalism" of the 1930's, have been alarming, to say the least, to a country so dependent for prosperity on foreign trade as Canada. Three out of each eight persons gainfully employed in Canada live, together with their dependents, by overseas commerce. To provide employment for all those requiring it, there is need for one million more jobs after the war than existed before it, and these must come very largely from the manufacturing and service industries, the activity of which will depend to a considerable degree on the volume of our foreign trade. Only increased trade can keep our war-enlarged manufacturing capacity busy and enable us to carry out our social welfare commitments. Thus the expansion of our foreign markets is essential for prosperity.

Great Britain, for many years Canada's best customer, has told us that henceforth she will not be able, because of her war impoverishment, to take from us any more than we take from her. This threatens a most serious derangement of our trade situation and consequently of our domestic economy. To the extent that Britain cannot buy from us, we shall have to find other markets or considerably reduce our national standard of living. This trade expansion elsewhere will not be easy at best under the conditions which appear likely to prevail in the postwar, but the attitude of the United States, as stated by President Roosevelt, should help very materially to open up trade channels. We think that Mr. King deserves the thanks of his countrymen.

← SIR JAMES GRIGG

Reporting last week on the state of the war to the House of Commons, Sir James Grigg, British War Secretary, counselled against over-optimism, both with regard to a possible quick ending of the war in Europe, and in view of Britain's commitments for greater participation in the Pacific War, once Germany has been defeated. And even when war ends, Sir James warned, the problems of feeding and rehabilitating the peoples of Europe will make almost "overpowering" demands upon our resources.

—Photo by Karsh.

Drew the Best

IN MANY ways it is regrettable if, as appears almost certain at the time of writing, the Drew Government in Ontario is defeated—which indeed may have taken place before these lines are read. It is not possible to give Mr. Drew unqualified approval but on the whole he has, we believe, given Ontario good government. His cabinet has been above average and the spirit of administration has been progressive, though most markedly tempered with realism.

Our main regret at Mr. Drew's going arises from the fact that he appears to be quite the best man available to head the Province. Mr. Hepburn has shown himself in the past, if not irresponsible, at least capable of very immature judgment. Contrary to many, we see nothing objectionable in his recent change of heart. Only very stupid people are never

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